

# Kinnock pledge to confront Reagan

## Labour will freeze Star Wars deals

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

Mr Neil Kinnock made plain yesterday that a Labour government would end the agreement with the United States aimed at the promotion of research work in Britain on President Reagan's Star Wars project.

The Labour leader, who is planning to spell out his party's opposition to the Strategic Defence Initiative when he sees Mr Reagan in Washington on Friday, said that Labour did not consider itself party to the secret memorandum of understanding drawn up between the British and US governments in December 1985.

Outlining details of his important visit, Mr Kinnock said that a growing number of senior politicians in the US and Europe were opposed to Star Wars, fearing that it would "inaugurate a new arms race".

Research on it was a diversion of resources and Britain could not afford to have any more of its technologists "distracted by involvement in such a process".

Existing contracts — about \$34 million worth have been entered into — will not be affected by Labour's decision to have nothing to do with the agreement.

The memorandum, which is classified, provides for British participation through exchange of technical information and for US-funded work to be carried out in the Government's research and development establishments, industry and academic institutions.

Although private companies would still be able to enter into deals with the US Government, they would get no assistance or encouragement from a Labour government.

Mr Kinnock's decision to tell Mr Reagan of his opposition to one of the President's pet projects was seen as a clear signal yesterday that he has no intention of being on the defensive.

He said that in explaining his opposition to Star Wars he could use the arguments of many senior US figures who increasingly believed that "SDI is militarily and technologically undesirable".

There was a wide consensus in the US, including the scientific community, against Star Wars. The memorandum on research resulted in an involvement which Labour did not want, he said.

It was not even businesslike because the scale of returns

was minuscule. "What the US has been after is not British technology for the Star Wars project but British technologists."

"We cannot afford to have any further numbers distracted by involvement in such a process when our need for other technological projects is so great."

Mr Kinnock said that he would use the trip to go into the details of Labour's policy, especially in its implications for Nato. He said that was no one in a position of significance in the US who believed Labour's approach was "a decoupling" of Nato.

Mr Kinnock is expected to face stronger opposition from Mr Reagan on Labour's requirement that the F111 aircraft based in Britain be restricted to a conventional role only, than on its plans to decommission Polaris and demand the removal of the Poseidon submarines at Holy Loch.

He said: "There is a certain equanimity about the whole Polaris question." But as long as the F111s had dual capacity they seriously diminished the conventional cover they provided.

Mr Kinnock said there was agreement with Mr Reagan over the objectives of arms reductions and limitation.

The President, he said, was sincere in his stated objectives. "I think he has shown imagination and a certain audacity in being willing to be involved in it."



Mr Kinnock: Military and technical objections.

Frank Johnson's political sketch is today on page 18

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Faces of controversy: Herr Willy Brandt and the woman at the centre of the storm, Miss Margarita Mathiopoulos pictured yesterday after the resignation

## Brandt resigns amid uproar

Bonn (AP) — Herr Willy Brandt, the former West German Chancellor and a Nobel Peace Prize winner, resigned yesterday as chairman of the opposition Social Democratic Party (SPD).

Herr Brandt, who had led West Germany's oldest political party since 1964, quit amid a party uproar over his selection of a Greek woman and non-party member, Miss Margarita Mathiopoulos, as the Social Democrats' new chief spokeswoman.

Miss Mathiopoulos, aged 30, withdrew her candidacy a few hours before Herr Brandt's resignation, and following a week-long internal party controversy over her appointment. She had said she hoped to avoid damaging Herr Brandt.

His resignation was announced by the Deputy Party Chairman, Herr Johannes Rau, the Social Democrats' unsuccessful candidate for Chancellor in the January 25 federal election.

Herr Rau, emerging from a meeting of the Social Democratic National Board in Bonn, said Herr Brandt had

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## Buoyant industry best for 10 years

By Edward Townsend and David Smith

There was good economic news on two fronts yesterday. British industry reported its most buoyant order books for 10 years and the pound rose against the dollar to its highest level since 1982.

The good news will be encouraging for the Conservative Party, with the pound clearly assisted by the Government's improved showing in weekend opinion polls.

Yesterday, the pound rose by 1.65 cents to \$1.6170, marking a total appreciation of 8.5 per cent against the dollar since the beginning of the year.

The Bank of England made no attempt to hold sterling steady and there was a clear indication that the City expects a further cut in interest rates, probably next week.

National Westminster, the largest mortgage lender among the banks, announced a 1 per cent cut in its mortgage rate to 11.25 per cent.

Good news for manufacturing came from the results of the latest monthly survey from the Confederation of British Industry, due to be published today.

The employers' group said that with manufacturing industry's order books at their best levels for 10 years, factory output was expected to grow rapidly in the next four months.

The survey results, which will bolster government conviction that the economy is buoyant and that manufacturing is regaining some of its long-lost competitiveness, indicate that the recovery will show no signs of faltering well into the year.

A more competitive pound, except in relation to the dollar, is boosting exports and export order books, and are back to the July 1985 level, the CBI said. More than four out of 10 companies expect to raise

## Inner city powers may be stripped

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

Many inner city authorities are to be stripped of key powers under a package being considered by the Prime Minister as the centrepiece of the next Conservative manifesto.

Responsibility for reviving decaying, crime-ridden areas would be transferred to a greatly expanded network of new public bodies closely modelled on the urban development corporations that have breathed new life into the derelict docklands of London and Merseyside.

The two existing corporations — four others are on the drawing board — only have powers over planning. But Mrs Margaret Thatcher and senior ministers are studying proposals to extend this to cover other problem areas such as housing and education.

One senior source said yesterday: "At the back of this idea is the question of what can the Government do to create the conditions to bring in private capital."

"What we don't want is the 'loony left' running things. If we cannot get rid of them, what powers do we need to take away from them?"

Mrs Thatcher and Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for the Environment, have already hinted at the changes.

Four new development corporations — in the Black Country, Trafford Park in Manchester, Teesside and South Tyneside — were announced by Mr Ridley at the Conservative Party Conference last October. They will be supported by Government grants of between £100 million and £160 million.

They have used their planning powers to reclaim derelict sites, release land for housing and commercial developments, and build roads and other projects.

Benefits threat 18

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## Thatcher shows caution on tactics for Moscow visit

From John England, Bonn

Mrs Thatcher played a cautious but here yesterday after meeting Chancellor Kohl to discuss her impending visit to Moscow.

Asked if her trip meant a clear European endorsement of the reform policies of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, she replied: "I wouldn't put it quite like that."

The way of approach in arms control negotiations, she said, depended upon the level of trust and confidence one had in the country one was dealing with. That country's attitude on human rights, freedom of speech and religion — all the things contained in Basket Three of the Helsinki Agreement — had to be considered.

The Prime Minister said nothing must be left to chance in arms control negotiations, which should not be limited to a balance in one area only and should include strict verification.

Mrs Thatcher said her two-hour meeting with the Chan-

cellor and one earlier yesterday with President Mitterrand of France, were part of the preparations for her "extremely important" Moscow trip.

"Such meetings give us a

chance to talk through the larger issues... We have all read Mr Gorbachev's speeches and we are awaiting

the things that we hope will follow to see exactly what will happen."

The British and West German leaders talked at length about the Geneva arms control negotiations.

Herr Kohl said he and Mrs Thatcher agreed that the goal of disarmament must be to prevent future wars.

● PARIS: After her 90-minute meeting with Mr Mitterrand yesterday, Mrs Thatcher said superpower negotiations on eliminating medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe "would profoundly affect European security", though they would not include British and French independent deterrents (Susan MacDonald writes).

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## Guard killed after chasing robbers

A security guard was killed yesterday trying to foil an armed robbery. He was wounded at point-blank range with a shotgun and died from a head wound in hospital.

Mr Kevin Tomlinson, aged 26, who was employed by Sunderland Borough Council, was shot as he grappled with one of two men who had earlier stolen a cash bag from him and a colleague outside a

Co-operative bank in the town centre.

As the robbers drove off on a stolen motorcycle, the guards gave chase in their van, catching them about a quarter of a mile from the bank. They rammed the motorbike, throwing the robbers to the ground. Mr Tomlinson ran after them across a building site.

He caught one and held him against the side of a parked delivery van, but the second robber intervened. During the struggle the shotgun went off.

Mr Hall said: "This incident illustrates the dangers faced by anyone who is public spirited. While we would normally ask people to be public spirited and to assist us, we do not ask people to put their lives on the block. This is something for the experts and professionals."

Mr Tomlinson was married with a young daughter and lived in Roker.

Charles Bone, until three years later, an order of events frowned upon by polite Victorian society.

It would not have mattered a jot at this distance had not Miss Crisp's granddaughter, Mrs Kathleen Coolidge, aged 72, of Ipswich, raised the issue in the courts. There was, not surprisingly, money involved.

Mrs Coolidge, a widow, has been trying for more than ten years to have her late mother legitimized, and has been

trying to trace her relatives all over the world. Yesterday, in the Family Division of the High Court in London, Mrs Justice Leary ruled that Mrs Staggall, who died in 1955 at the age of 78, had indeed been made legitimate by the marriage of her parents three years after her birth.

The ruling allows Mrs Coolidge to share in the estate of an aunt she had been looking after.

But the judge emphasised

that there was no suggestion that Mrs Coolidge, a retired shorthand typist, had been in any way greedy or unscrupulous. She had brought the action because she wanted to know that her late mother was legitimate, and to clarify the situation over whether she was entitled to part of the estate of the aunt to whom she had been particularly close.

It was the judge admitted, a difficult case in which he had

## Accent on dignity for Saudi visit

### Prince to greet King Fahd

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia arrives today for a four-day state visit during which Britain's aim will be to demonstrate the high importance attached to Anglo-Saudi relations.

The Queen is sending the Prince and Princess of Wales to meet the Saudi monarch at Gatwick Airport. It is relatively unusual for the heir to the throne to perform this honour.

When his train arrives at London's Victoria Station, six members of the Royal Family, three members of the Government and ranks of other dignitaries will be waiting.

After a carriage procession to Buckingham Palace, there will be a state banquet followed tomorrow by talks with the Prime Minister at Downing Street.

The visit also involves talks between three Saudi ministers and their British counterparts.

The King and 9 of his party will stay at the Palace. In putting the accent on the King's honour and dignity and de-emphasizing the commercial and political aspects of the visit, the Government is following the approach most likely to strengthen links of exceptional national importance.

Last year, a quarter of all British exports to the Middle East were bought by Saudi Arabia. Exports increased by just over 30 per cent compared with 1985 to £1,507 million.

Britain's deal to sell Tornados to the Saudis accounted for only part of the increase, which left Britain with a positive trade balance of over £1 billion.

Whitehall hopes that the Saudis will follow up the aircraft deal by showing interest in buying British submarines.

The King's talks with the Prime Minister are expected to be dominated by discussion of the Iran-Iraq war, prospects for an international conference on the Middle East and the situation in Lebanon.

● Jeddah, Yemen. Representatives of Muslim groups in Britain will greet the arrival of King Fahd in London today with a protest at the Saudi treatment of pilgrims to Mecca and Medina. They are also planning to demonstrate at the Saudi Embassy tomorrow (Clifford Longley writes).

They complain in a statement and in a series of advertisements in the press today that pilgrims were made to conform to restrictions imposed by the Wahabi sect, a strict branch of Islam to which the Saudi Royal Family belongs.

They say pilgrims are not allowed to hold celebrations of the Prophet Muhammad's birthday or to carry translations of the Koran of which the Wahabis disapproved.

## INSIDE

### Husband's 'killing charade'

A driving instructor murdered his wife and stepdaughter and then went through an elaborate charade to cover his crime, similar to the behaviour of the television character Reginald Perrin who staged his own drowning. It was alleged at Liverpool Crown Court.

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# 'Reginald Perrin' murder charade is denied by husband

By Ian Smith

A driving instructor murdered his wife and step-daughter, then went through an elaborate charade to cover his crime, it was alleged yesterday.

Robert Healey, aged 38, piled his clothes on a beach at Prestatyn in North Wales and disappeared after leaving a fake suicide note at his home, it was said.

Police investigating the case compared him with Reginald Perrin, the television character who stages his own drowning, but this was denied by Mr Healey.

The charade was discovered only when a man discovered the bodies of Mrs Greeba Healey, aged 40, an auxiliary nurse, and her daughter, Marie Walker, aged 13, in a woodland grave on farmland at Caerwyn, North Wales, Mr Brian Leveson, QC, for the prosecution, said at Liverpool Crown Court.

Mr Healey, of Long Meade Avenue, Hazel Grove, Greater Manchester, denies murdering Mrs Healey and the girl. The trial is expected to last for the next 10 days.

Mr Healey said that after newspapers carried reports of the discovery of the bodies, Mr Healey, who had been living for two weeks in London under an assumed name, gave himself up to the police.

Even then the deception continued, Mr Leveson added, with the defendant

producing a notebook filled with handwritten pages giving fabricated reasons for his crime.

In it, he described how after being taunted by his wife about his love-making he walked down to the kitchen "as if in a dream", returned upstairs with a rolling pin, and battered her to death while she lay in bed.

Then he described how his step-daughter, a girl he called "rather special with unique qualities" ran into the room. He said he caught her by her throat to stop her struggling.

The contents of the notebook, Mr Leveson said, were parts of an alibi carefully worked out by Mr Healey during his weeks on the run.

The reality of what took place at the family's home early on July 29, 1986, was entirely different.

The jury of seven women and five men was told that both his wife and step-daughter had had sexual intercourse shortly before their deaths.

His wife had been struck 15 times with a rolling pin and the girl had massive pressure placed on her head and face.

Mr Leveson said that Mr Healey had carefully washed the rolling pin before returning it to a drawer under the kitchen sink.

After washing down walls, rearranging the furniture and carpets and changing bed linen to remove bloodstains,

Mr Healey put both bodies in his wife's car.

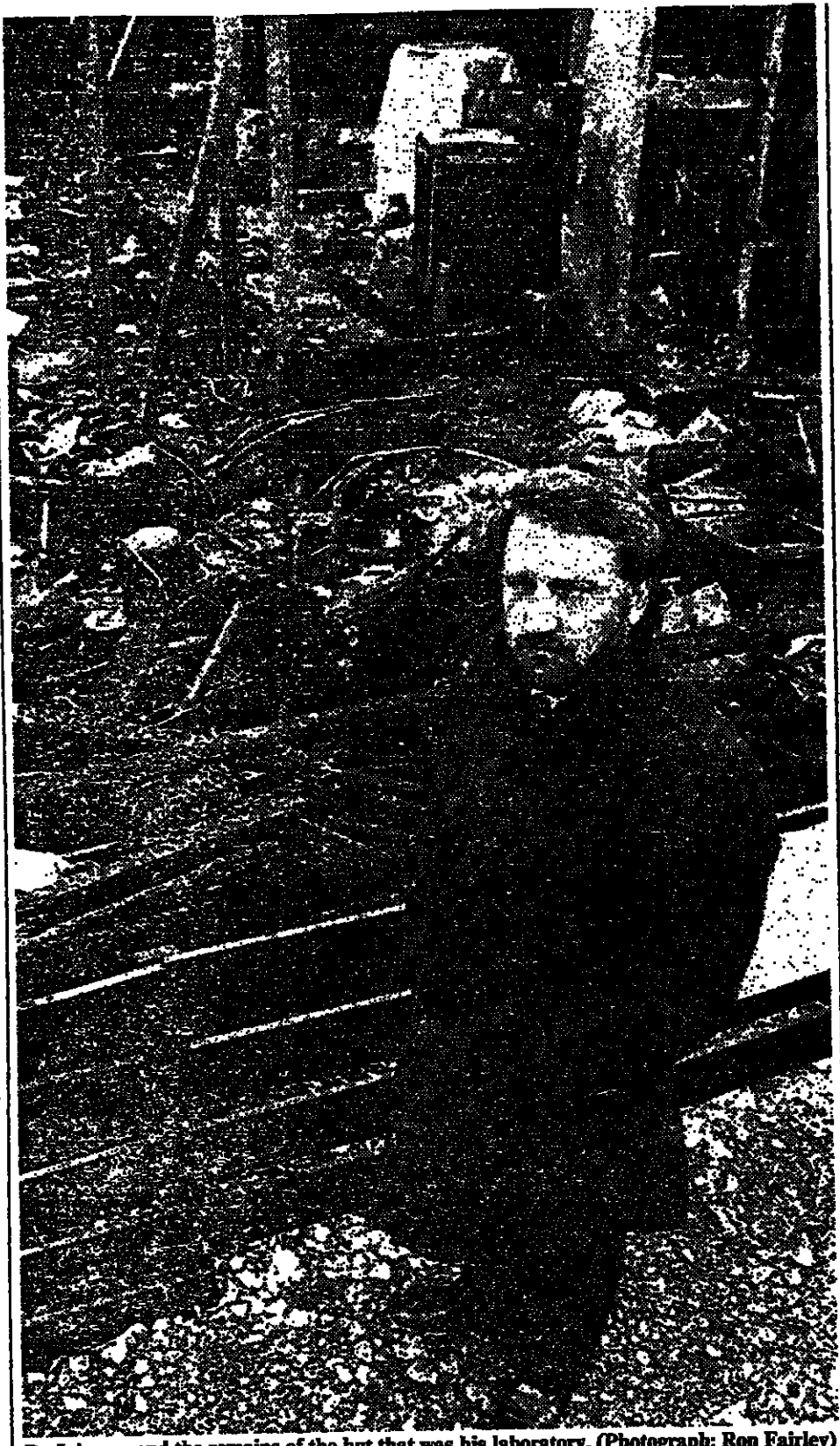
Pausing only to write a note cancelling milk and newspaper deliveries he then called at the garage of his brother-in-law and sold his car for £2,000 in cash, at the same time asking his relative's place and date of birth.

The next step was to call at the register office an hour later and obtain a false passport in the name of his brother-in-law. That afternoon Mr Healey even interrupted a driving lesson to pretend to try to ring his wife.

The brother-in-law and his wife went round to the Healeys house, where they found two letters. One was from Mr Healey, and referred to an apparent earlier suicide attempt made by Mrs Healey.

The letter read: "Dear Greeba, I cannot cope anymore. It seems I am unable to love you in the way you want to or even make love to you right."

The other was from Mrs Healey, and talked of the couple's unhappy marriage. However, Mr Leveson said, that letter had been written months previously. Police were called to the house and the next morning a pile of sodden clothing was found lying on Prestatyn beach. In a jacket pocket was Mr Healey's wallet and a note to his mother which told of his unhappiness and added: "I might as well die now."



Dr Johnson and the remains of the hut that was his laboratory. (Photograph: Ron Fairley)

## Pioneer ideas lie in ashes

By John Clare, Education Correspondent

Dr Jeffrey Johnson, a research scientist at the Open University, stared glumly at the blackened remains of his computer laboratory and tried to explain what it meant to him and 30 colleagues to have years of work destroyed overnight.

"If your home burned down you could replace the building and furniture," he said yesterday. "But you would have lost so much else that it would take you a long time to get going again. That's how we feel."

A notice pinned to the only

well still standing in what used to be the design department's computer suite summed up the damage: "Do not enter. All discs, tapes and documentation stored here have been destroyed."

The fire on Sunday night on the campus at Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, also consumed a mainframe computer and other hardware worth an estimated £500,000. But it was the lost software that caused most anguish.

"It's a terrible set-back," Dr Johnson said. "We keep back-up

discs in case the system goes down but they were destroyed, too."

Dr Johnson's laboratory specialized in computer-aided design. Their pioneering work in such matters as robotics and computer vision is supported by research councils, government departments and industry.

Yet, as Mr Geoffrey Peters, the dean of the technology faculty, pointed out, all this valuable work has been housed in temporary plywood huts, each highly inflammable, for the past 16 years.

## 20m gain in credit cards link

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

About 20 million credit card holders will benefit from an agreement between Access, Barclaycard and American Express, the three main credit card operators in Britain, to make their payments machines compatible for all main credit cards.

The credit card companies said that the agreement, and the increasing use of the machines, should cut down queues in shops and petrol stations, and make retailers more keen to install them.

The machines cut out the paper vouchers now used in most credit card transactions, give automatic authorization of the cardholder and debit the cardholder's account in a maximum of about 20 seconds.

By enabling all cards to be used in the same machine, the agreement means that retailers will not have the inconvenience of installing a different machine for each card.

So far, Access has installed 270 Accept machines (Access Electronic Payment Terminals) nationwide and Barclaycard has installed about 300 of its PDQ machines (Process Data Quickly).

responsibility. Our pupils will, with staff, form a school council which will be genuinely answerable for its decisions."

Dartington Hall's roll has dwindled to 50 pupils and parents of up to 15 may move to the new school, to be called Sands School (an acronym of Miss Higgs' and Mr Bellamy's first initials).

A former head of Dartington's middle school, Mr Gribble will be Sands' first headmaster but after a year the post will go for election by pupils and staff.

One model for the school will be the Free Gymnasium in Copenhagen, where the headteacher's main job is to implement decisions of a staff-pupil council.

## Clampdown order on Army bullying

By Tony Dawe

Mr John Stanley, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, has ordered military chiefs to put an end to the bullying of young soldiers by commissioned officers after a spate of allegations of ill-treatment and a number of courts martial.

He has told them he abhors bullying and is determined to stamp it out. "The minister knows there is absolutely nothing to be gained by the Army from this sort of behaviour and that it creates the risk of losing young soldiers who have spent a lot of money training," a spokesman for Mr Stanley said yesterday.

The minister's warning has produced immediate results with some commanding officers intensifying inquiries into violent conduct. The Special Investigations Branch of the Royal Military Police has been called into the Junior Infantry Battalion at Shorncliffe, near Folkestone, which is at the centre of many allegations.

Separate inquiries have also been going on at the Irish Guards training depot at Pirbright, Surrey, and at the Royal Corps of Transport Junior Leaders Regiment, near Bath.

The Army says that the setting up of those inquiries proves that its disciplinary system is working adequately and that officers are not getting away with brutality.

The Ministry of Defence said yesterday that three op-

tions face a recruit who believes he has been ill-treated. He can report the attack to a superior, including commissioned officers; he can complain directly to the military police; or he can air his grievances to an independent officer during the annual inspection of units.

Those procedures have led to two courts martial this year. A lance-sergeant with the Irish Guards faces 12 charges of striking junior soldiers at the Pirbright depot.

Earlier this month, Corporal Ian Latham, aged 25, of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, was jailed for six months and dismissed the service after being found guilty of six charges of ill-treatment at Shorncliffe.

His conviction led to separate allegations against two corporals, including claims that boy soldiers had been kicked, thrown against walls and that one had part of his ear torn off when a corporal picked him up by it.

Those claims are now being studied by the RMP Special Investigations Branch. The ministry said the allegations were not made through the normal channels but to the media after the junior soldiers had left the Army.

The inquiry at the Royal Corps of Transport's barracks near Bath has ended with a corporal who ordered junior soldiers to parade in the nude being severely disciplined by his commanding officer.

## NHS drugs shake-up knocks £75m off bill

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

A £75 million saving on the National Health Service drugs bill has been achieved by the Government, Mr Antony Newton, the Minister for Health, announced yesterday.

The selected list scheme, introduced on April 1 1985, limited the drugs that could be dispensed on the health service to those that medical experts considered would meet all the clinical needs of patients at the lowest cost.

In 1985-86, the biggest saving, £22 million, was made in cough medicines and cold remedies. Another £19 mil-

lion came from analgesics for mild to moderate pain, and £15.5 million from sedatives and tranquilizers.

Most doctors have had few if any difficulties coping with the limited list, according to a survey of more than 700 general practitioners, published by the Consumers' Association yesterday.

The survey, in the association's *Drugs and Therapeutics Bulletin*, said that more than 80 per cent of doctors were always or usually able to choose an alternative antacid, laxative or analgesic.

controversy over nude photographs of his wife in *The Sun*.

The current head, Mr Brian Nicholson, is considering plans to use the 1930s buildings as the basis for another new school, possibly specializing in the arts or sixth form studies.

But Mr Gribble intends to return to the original philosophy of Dartington Hall by giving his pupils - there will be no more than 25 at first, paying fees of £1,980 a year - full responsibility for their own curriculum, behaviour, discipline and other decisions.

Many of the problems with drugs and theft which have affected the school in recent years, Mr Gribble said, "happened because the children were given more freedom than

responsibility. Our pupils will, with staff, form a school council which will be genuinely answerable for its decisions."

Dartington Hall's roll has dwindled to 50 pupils and parents of up to 15 may move to the new school, to be called Sands School (an acronym of Miss Higgs' and Mr Bellamy's first initials).

A former head of Dartington's middle school, Mr Gribble will be Sands' first headmaster but after a year the post will go for election by pupils and staff.

One model for the school will be the Free Gymnasium in Copenhagen, where the headteacher's main job is to implement decisions of a staff-pupil council.

## Mother in defence of drugs case officer

By Mark Ellis and Christopher Mosey

A captain in The Life Guards is due to appear before a Swedish court today charged with smuggling 50kg of cannabis with a street value of £500,000, which police found hidden in his Jaguar car, but last night his mother protested his innocence.

"I can assure everyone he is innocent and everyone who knows him will know that is true," Mrs Hazel Hayward, of Walton Street, South Kensington, south-west London, said.

Mrs Hayward said she had been instructed not to talk about her son, Captain Simon Hayward, aged 31, who was on leave when he was arrested with Mr Forbes Mitchell, from Aberdeen, on March 13 near the town of Motala, central Sweden.

It is alleged that the cannabis was found in secret compartments under a seat of the English-registered sports car.

Captain Hayward was commissioned into The Life Guards, the senior regiment of the Household Cavalry, in 1975 as a second lieutenant and was promoted to the rank of captain in 1981. He is attached to the regimental headquarters of the Household Cavalry in Horse Guards, Whitehall, London.

An examining magistrate in closed court today is expected to remand him in custody for three months while the case is prepared against him and 11 other people suspected of serious drugs offences.

Under Swedish law 10 years' imprisonment is the maximum sentence for serious narcotics crimes.

Det Insp Jan-Erik Nilsson, head of the Uppsala drug squad, said: "He has behaved with great courtesy and politeness at all times."

Interpol was asked to assist in an investigation earlier this year when a suspected Uppsala drugs courier was traced to southern Spain. His contact is alleged to have been Mr Forbes Mitchell, aged 36, who described himself as an artist.

Mr Mitchell was seen climbing into Captain Hayward's car in a Swedish town.

Captain Hayward will be represented in court today by Mr Tom Placht, a local lawyer.

Mr Placht said: "I have decided with the police and some other authorities, including the British Embassy, to say only the following: 'He claims he is not guilty. The defence claims he has been trapped by this international organization. I think there is a good chance that he will be acquitted.'"

## Portfolio - Gold - Dinner to celebrate second win

Another reader has pulled off a double by becoming a winner for a second time in the Portfolio Gold contest.

Two readers shared yesterday's prize of £12,000 and one, Miss Carmen Irizarry, of Princes Avenue, Maswell Hill, north London, was overjoyed to win the competition for the second time.

Miss Irizarry, a freelance translator and editor, said: "I first won in September 1984 but this win is really marvelous."

"I was given the card by a dear friend and promised to split any winnings down the middle. I can't wait to tell him the good news."

Miss Irizarry said she would start spending the money straight away on a celebration dinner.

The other winner was Mrs Margarette Boyce, of Drunstable, Bedfordshire, a reader of *The Times* for 32 years.

Readers can obtain a Portfolio Gold card by sending a stamped addressed envelope to:

Portfolio Gold  
The Times  
PO Box 40  
Blackburn  
BB1 6AJ



Mrs Margarette Boyce, who shares today's £12,000 prize

## Airlines reach agreement on Philippines

The dispute between Britain and the Philippines, which threatened to halt air services from the end of this month, has been settled (Our Air Correspondent writes).

Philippine Airlines has signed an agreement with British Airways which is expected to be ratified by the two governments soon.

The dispute centred on an agreement under which Philippine Airlines, which flies three times a week between Manila and London, had to pay "compensation" to British Airways, which operates only two flights.

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# £2.5m for new Welsh project

The Department of Energy is making available about £2.5 million for British Coal's liquefaction project at Porth Cwyd, North Wales, Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, said in a written reply.

The money would cover the period of construction, commissioning and operation.

The project, he said, should be commissioned early next year.

The purpose of the 2.5 tonnes-a-day pilot plant is to investigate technology which derives petrol and other transport fuels from coal. The assistance announced today follows earlier support of about £500,000 for the design of the plant.

## Welsh jobs scene better

Almost all the indicators pointed to a strong recovery in economic activity in Wales and a great improvement in the unemployment situation, Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, said during Commons questions.

He said that the total number of unemployed in Wales on February 12 was 171,393. This represented the largest drop in unemployment of all regions in the United Kingdom.

## Fluoride 'link to disease'

The fluoridation of water supplies in Wales should be banned if a link was found between the ingestion of aluminium and Alzheimer's Disease, Mr Gareth Wardell (Gower, Lab) said during Commons questions.

Some foods, particularly acidic foods, when cooked in fluoridated water and in aluminium cans, might cause very large amounts of aluminium to be absorbed into the body. Some research had shown that Alzheimer's Disease was linked with the ingestion of large quantities of aluminium.

Mr Mark Robinson, Under-Secretary of State for Wales, said that the hypothesis that aluminium might be relevant to the causes of Alzheimer's Disease was one of many under investigation.

## Phones for trunk roads

Emergency telephones of the type used on motorways are to be installed on some trunk roads, particularly those in remote areas where help would be difficult to find, Mr Peter Bottomley, Under-Secretary of State for Transport, said in a written reply.

There were not strong enough grounds for their general installation on all trunk roads, he said.

## Apology by Hamilton

In a personal statement to the House, Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab) apologized for remarks he made during a debate on law and order on Friday. He said that the remarks reflected upon the personal conduct of some MPs and must have caused them offence.

"I wish now to apologize to the House and to those MPs and to withdraw unreservedly the comments I made."

## Success claim

The degree of success of the Jobclubs in Wales was shown in a reply during question time by Mr Wyn Roberts, Under-Secretary of State for Wales. He said that since August 1985, 1,355 people in Wales had attended a club and 828, or 62 per cent, had obtained employment as a result.

# Outlook for industry is promising, says Channon

## BUDGET

It was hard to remember a time when the economic climate for business was as favourable as now, Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said at the start of the last day of the Budget debate in the Commons.

The outlook for industry was extremely promising, he said. The economy as a whole grew by 2.5 per cent in 1986 and in 1987 it was expected to grow by a further 3 per cent.

Manufacturing output had grown by 14 per cent over the past six years and would grow by a further 4 per cent in 1987. This was a remarkable reversal of the downward trend in manufacturing output from its peak in 1973, a striking testimony to industry's revival.

The level of investment in the economy was also buoyant with total fixed investment expected to increase by 4 per cent in 1987.

The idea that there was some miracle Labour government position for helping manufacturing output was sheer nonsense.

Figures announced last week confirmed that unemployment was firmly set on a downward trend. It was encouraging that some of the sharpest falls were recorded in areas of the highest unemployment.

The prospect for exporters were also excellent. In 1986, non-oil exports were 3 per cent higher than in 1985 and the forecasts were that they would be 5 per cent higher in 1989.

"The volume of our manufacturing exports is at a record level after six years of steady growth."

In recent months, the growth and volume of manufacturing exports had been running ahead of manufacturing imports.

The Opposition was trying to raise the spectre of a sterling crisis, but the situation was that after an accumulated balance of payments surplus of £20,000 million over seven years to 1985, the country was now facing a deficit this year amounting to half of 1 per cent of GDP.

A relatively rapid increase in imports was to be expected as the economy expanded and in fact three-quarters of manufacturing imports were going to business and commerce and

were essential to production. He expected that the growth of imports would slow by the end of the year.

British industry was well placed to make the most of this position. Productivity in British manufacturing, which had been the despair of our friends in the 1970s, had improved by no less than 40 per cent in the past six years.

"This puts us right at the top of the international league of productivity growth, ahead of Japan, Germany, the United States, Italy and France. This rate of growth is over three times faster than when the Opposition were in power, when growth in productivity was less than all our major competitors."

And they have the check to argue about the prospects for British industry.

In recent months, unit costs in British industry had grown no faster than in Germany or Japan and there was increasing improvement.

Profits in the non-North Sea oil sector were the highest for three years and he was confident that this improvement was continuing.

"Our reputation for quality is gradually and consistently being restored. The industrial relations climate has been transformed, with the number of industrial disputes last year down to the level of 1935. Multinational companies are not only staying in the United Kingdom it is the most logical location for manufacturing operations, they are acting on that belief."

The American chairman of British Oxygen said that Britain had done a good job and that if he had been looking for a location to start a company in Europe, Britain would be his choice.

This year, 1986-87, had been another excellent year for foreign direct investment in Britain. There were now 300 foreign companies which had shown their confidence in the strength, stability and future of the British economy, by deciding to invest here.

Since 1980, foreign direct investment in the United Kingdom had created or safeguarded more than 200,000 jobs.

One example of the United Kingdom's industrial successes was Jaguar which, with the stimulus of a return to the

private sector, had re-established its reputation for quality and turned a £20 million loss in 1981 into a profit of £120 million by 1986-87, creating 1,500 jobs in the process.

In 1978-79 it had taken British Steel 14.5 man hours to produce a tonne of liquid steel; by 1985-86 that had been reduced to 6.3 man hours and British Steel Corporation productivity was now the best in Europe.

From losing about £2,000 million a year, British Steel now showed a half-yearly profit running at £680 million, a complete turn round.

The CBI monthly survey on industrial trends was one of the most encouraging of its kind for a long time with most firms expecting their output to increase to a greater level than it had been for three years. Most companies also said that their order books were above normal. It was one of the highest figures ever recorded.

The most recent survey of the British Chambers of Commerce reported a high level of business confidence among companies in all regions of the United Kingdom.

## Budget has 'betrayed' Wales

The Budget had betrayed Wales, Mr Barry Jones, chief Opposition spokesman on Wales, said during questions.

The Commons research library had shown a plummeting housing investment figure of £61 million between 1983 and 1987, he said. Wales's housing problems had reached crisis point. The contrast between "the sleek South" and Wales was painful.

Mr Mark Robinson, Under-Secretary of State for Wales, said that there had been a big boost for housing in South Wales in this financial year.

It had been Government policy to encourage renovation in the private sector and in public housing. The Government had spent £333 million repairing private stock compared with Labour's £57 million. It had also spent £259 million repairing public housing compared with Labour's £36 million.

Earlier, he said that in Wales in 1986, 1,276 public sector homes were started and there had been 7,136 starts in the private sector.

## TV in the Commons

### MPs begin a new campaign

By Martin Fletcher, Political Reporter

agreed. It would then have to be endorsed by the Commons Services Committee.

The organizers of the new group are the Tory MPs Mr Tim Rathbone and Sir Geoffrey Johnson Smith and the Labour MPs Mr Austin Mitchell and Mr Merlyn Rees, the former Home Secretary. Sir Geoffrey and Mr Mitchell are former broadcasters.

The four believe that the 1985 vote, which was lost by just 12 votes after a last-minute change of heart by Mrs Thatcher, was the result of MPs being ill informed about what televising the Commons would involve.

The BBC and ITV have already agreed to prepare papers for the new group on everything from editorial policy to the positioning of cameras. Studies will be made of how televising parliaments has worked in other democracies.

The organizers admit that introducing cameras to the Commons is a long-term goal, but are likely to press for their early introduction into select committees as a way of demonstrating their presence can be beneficial.

In this they can count on the support of at least 90 MPs who have signed an early day motion tabled by Mr Mitchell in January.

# PARLIAMENT



Mrs Edwina Currie, Under-Secretary of State for Health, presenting a cheque in London yesterday to Lenny Henry, the comedian, to launch a register to help research into sickle cell anaemia. The cash was raised at a gala charity evening (Photograph: Ros Drinkwater).

The Government was determined to continue the fiscal and economic policies that had brought about these hopeful trends and the Budget was ideally suited to this purpose.

The Chancellor's decision to devote more than half his scope for fiscal adjustment to a £3 billion reduction in public borrowing would be of great benefit to industry and commerce, and thereby to jobs. The CBI had said the Budget was just what it wanted.

The whole House would welcome the fact that the strength of the economy and the Government's prudent policies had permitted a cut in interest rates. Each percentage point taken off interest rates meant a quarter of a billion pounds off industrial costs. The prospect of a sustained cut in interest rates would make it easier for industry to plan expansion.

The reduction in personal taxation would encourage everyone to work harder, acquire new skills and qualifications and seek additional responsibilities.

The proposed new relief for

profit-related pay should be particularly commended. It offered the prospect of an extra £1.50 per week for a married man on average earnings who chose to take 5 per cent of his pay in the form of profit-related pay. This was equivalent to 1p off the basic rate of income tax. If he took 20 per cent of his pay in that form, he could expect an extra £6 per week which was equivalent to 4p off the basic rate of income tax.

The Budget represented the continuation of an economic strategy which was plainly succeeding. It maintained the prudent policies that had resulted in inflation finally being curbed and it made a further step towards increasing incentives and enterprise by allowing people to keep more of what they earned and by reducing public borrowing, thus releasing more funds for private sector investment at a lower price.

It was still not clear whether Labour intended to impose a compulsory training levy on industry, how much that levy would be, or whether it would be a percentage of turnover, profit

## Cash and constitutional aspects of C of E split worry MPs

### THE CHURCH

The possibility of many clergy leaving the Church of England if the ordination of women as priests were to go ahead aroused feelings on both sides of the House.

Questions were raised over the financial costs that such a move might create. There were also reminders of the constitutional implications and difficulties that could be involved.

The issue was raised by Mr Peter Barendse (Leicester East, C). He wanted to know what measures the Church Commissioners proposed to take to pay compensation to those clergy who left, once legislation admitting women to the ordained ministry had been passed.

He added that 2,000 clergy might leave the Church if women were ordained.

In their report *Ordination of Women to the Priesthood*, it was clear that the bishops wanted unity not division. Yet there would be division, loss of office and starvation of proper promotion prospects for those opposed to the ordination of women.

What costings had the

commissioners done, recognizing that 1991 was not far away? Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Solicitor General, who is a church commissioner and was standing in for Sir William Stranbech (Wokingham, C) who generally answers for the Church Commissioners, said from the back benches that he recognized the importance of financial provision in the event that women were able to be ordained as priests. But that was not fundamental to this extremely difficult issue. The commissioners did not have jurisdiction to initiate proposals in this regard.

Mr Frank Field (Birkenhead, Lab) said that it was assumed that many of the priests who were threatening to leave the church would take a large part of the historic resources of the Church of England with them.

He believed that legislation would have to come before Parliament to approve such a

## 'Profumo' attack on BBC

By Sheila Gunn, Political Staff

Lord Denning, backed by other peers of all parties, strongly condemned the BBC yesterday for "dragging up" the Profumo affair and the controversy surrounding the role played by Stephen Ward.

He dismissed any suggestion that there had been a "grave miscarriage of justice" in the trial of Stephen Ward, the osteopath who took a fatal overdose while awaiting sentence for living off the immoral earnings of prostitutes.

The former Master of the Rolls, who headed an investigation into the security implications of the affair, disclosed in the Lords that the BBC had asked him to take part in a programme about Stephen Ward.

He said: "I refused because over 23 years ago I heard all the evidence in that case in great detail."

His remarks will embarrass the BBC which announced earlier this month that it was shelving plans to show a film on the Profumo affair this June. The film alleged that M15 set up Stephen Ward to save it from embarrassment.

Two Labour peers, Lord Bottomley and Lord Melish, paid tribute to the work done by Mr Profumo since his resignation over the affair.

# Teachers' action 'a disgrace'

Teachers were trying to turn schools into political battlegrounds by continuing their industrial action, Mr Wyn Roberts, Under-Secretary of State for Wales, said during questions.

He urged MPs to condemn Mr Fred Smithies, general secretary of the NAS/UNW, for saying that the strikes would continue until the election.

The disruption taking place in the schools was disgraceful and the parent-teacher associations planning to lobby Parliament tomorrow were more likely to complain about that than about the education situation, as claimed by Mr Donald Coleman (Neath, Lab) in an apparent reference to lack of resources.

Mr Roberts said that expenditure on primary schools in Wales had risen from £724 in 1978-79 to £825 in 1985-86 and the pupil-teacher ratio had improved.

The total number of surplus places in Welsh primary and secondary schools was 150,000, which meant that £18 million a year was being wasted.

## Alliance predicts big May victory

By Our Political Reporter

The Alliance compiled a stinging attack yesterday on Tory and Labour local government records with a confident prediction that it would enjoy sweeping successes in the local elections in May.

The Alliance would win a minimum of 400 new council seats and hold on to all the 1,300 others it was defending. It would also take control of at least nine more district councils, Mr Des Wilson, the Liberal president, said at the launch of the Alliance local government election campaign.

The nine were Liverpool, Cheltenham, Eastleigh, St Albans, South Somerset, Congleton, Hastings, Ryedale and Southend. A further 25 authorities now controlled by either Labour or the Conservatives were likely to end with no party having overall control. The Conservatives could lose their last metropolitan district, Solihull.

Mr John Cartwright, the SDP local government spokesman, said the aim was to create "dogma-free zones" in town halls throughout Britain.

He accused the Government of "galloping centralism" and said it had rejected its "traditional rallying cry that the man in Whitehall doesn't know best."

Labour's hard left mean-

## Bill would allow free glasses

A Bill requiring the Government to pay for glasses for those registered as blind or partially sighted was tabled in the Commons yesterday by Mr Alfred Morris, Labour's spokesman for the disabled.

Mr Morris said that those with a little residual sight needed expensive lenses. Since the optical services were privatized the price of such lenses had "gone through the roof" and vouchers provided by the Government had proved "totally inadequate".

The Government had announced improvements to the artificial limb service. "It is anomalous that physically handicapped people should receive the equipment they need free while those who are visually handicapped may have to pay substantial sums", Mr Morris said.

The Optical Appliances Bill was "enthusiastically" welcomed by the Royal National Institute for the Blind.

## Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions; Defence and Prime Minister; Consolidated Fund (No 2) Bill.

All stages (MPs) can raise a variety of topics.

Lords (2.30): Petroleum Bill, committee; Parliamentary and Health Service Commissioners Bill, second reading. Debate on the availability of merchant ships in time of war.



Geoffrey Smith

## Tories facing three choices

The resurgence of the Alliance, with the threat of the presents of a hung Parliament or even the possibility of letting Labour in, has presented the Conservatives with three delicate choices.

The most difficult is whether to attack the Alliance at all. A persuasive case can be made for ignoring it as much as possible. The more seriously the Conservatives seem to be taking it the more serious it may look to the electorate.

If the Conservatives are skittish, however, they will paint the Alliance not as a serious force but as a potentially serious accident. The more Labour support diminishes, the more the Conservatives need to guard against complacency.

I am convinced that quite a number of people threw their votes to the Alliance at the last election in 1983 because they were sure of another Conservative government and did not want Mrs Thatcher to have too large a majority. If the Conservatives are to stop that happening again, a certain amount of public alarm is not out of place.

But if the Conservatives are right to attack the Alliance, on what grounds should they do so? Mr Leon Brittan has been arguing powerfully, though I believe mistakenly, for a detailed scrutiny of its policies. It is not their specific policies, though, that attract most people to the Alliance; they do not think it stands a chance at the moment of putting them into practice. So it would seem to me wiser to point, as Sir Geoffrey Howe and Mr Tebbit have been doing, to the possible effects of voting Alliance.

Mr Tebbit focused on the danger of putting Labour back in office, either as a majority government elected on a split vote or in some successor to the Lib-Lab Pact.

Sir Geoffrey concentrated on the problems that would be presented by a hung Parliament. "Few difficult decisions could be taken or followed consistently in an unstable Parliament where no party had an overall majority—no one voting SDP/Liberal can really know what sort of government he is voting for."

It is legitimate, and potentially telling, to present a vote for the Alliance as a luxury that a responsible person could not afford. It is the kind of warning that may seem relevant to the waverer. But if this is the right point of attack for the Conservatives, how should they meet it?

Surely they should do so in as reasonable a style as possible. It is here that the contrast between Mr Tebbit and Sir Geoffrey is instructive. When they both make the same point Mr Tebbit manages to sound like a political assassin, while Sir Geoffrey gives the impression of having been forced to this conclusion by careful analysis.

## The tone most likely to impress

That is the tone that is most likely to impress those voters who might go either to the Conservatives or to the Alliance. These are people who are opposed to the left, but who feel that Mrs Thatcher may have gone a bit too far to the right. They probably approve of economic efficiency, but fear that the Government has neglected the social services. They may like much of the substance of Thatcherism, but dislike the harshness of the rhetoric.

Every time they hear a savage attack on the Alliance it confirms what offends them most about the Conservatives. The party that believes more than any other in market forces surely ought not to have such difficulty in directing its appeal to the relevant sector of the political market.

Airlines fa  
fire stand  
cabin fur

lost cat

COL  
MR



# Airlines face tough fire standards for cabin furnishings

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

Tough new fire-proofing standards are to be introduced on new commercial airliners from the middle of next year. The Civil Aviation Authority yesterday issued an airworthiness notice to Britain's airlines telling them that from August 1988 all aircraft coming on to the British register must be fitted with cabin furnishings which do not catch fire easily in an accident and which will not give off toxic fumes.

Furnishings include wall panels, overhead storage compartments and seat frames.

But the authority has backed away from making the new regulations apply to the existing 600 aircraft on the British register because of the cost involved.

The authority said yesterday: "It would be pointless for Britain to insist on new fire blocking measures if the rest of the world did not follow suit."

"It would cost an enormous amount of money and put

British airlines at a disadvantage over their rivals. And British passengers would still be flying on foreign aircraft which did not meet the new standards."

Instead the new regulations are designed to match similar rules already announced by the Federal Aviation Authority in the United States. They will mean that aircraft now ordered by British airlines will have to have the new materials fitted before they can be delivered.

The CAA has been concerned for many years about the problems of plastic cabin furnishings which can catch fire readily.

It had been working towards new standards for the materials well before the British Airlines Boeing 737 accident at Manchester in which 59 people died. But as a direct result of that, it moved more quickly to order airlines to install fire resistant seats and automatic lighting on the floor pointing the way to exit routes.

This alone cost British airlines more than £11 million. Research into finding lightweight materials which can adequately resist the high temperatures of a fire comes up against the problem that plastics are practically guaranteed to give off toxic fumes.

Aviation authorities on both sides of the Atlantic believe that it will be possible to equip all new aircraft from next year with much better materials and the limits can then gradually be increased.

The standards will also apply to aircraft which are completely refurbished.

No decision has yet been taken on the provision of smoke hoods, however. These are regarded by many experts as vital in enabling passengers to make a safe escape in a fire. But the CAA will produce a report next month showing that, although it is technically possible to make an efficient smoke hood, the problem of getting passengers to use them is still not resolved.

## £357,500 for a writer's lost career

A Foreign Office linguist who was on the threshold of a new career as an author was awarded £357,500 damages in the High Court yesterday for an accident that left him a mental and physical wreck.

Mr Denis McAlindon, aged 64, spoke several languages and travelled the world in 18 years with the Foreign Office. Then in January 1978 he decided to become a writer and also set up as a property agent in Greece. But in July 1979 he was knocked down by a car in south London.

His counsel, Mr Christopher Purchas, told Mr Justice Mansfield, who approved the agreed award, that Mr McAlindon needed full-time care and was looked after by his wife, Maureen, aged 52, a social worker, at their home in Gladstone Street, Southwark.

The damages are to be paid by the car driver, Mrs Veronica Penhalver, of Willow Way, Martham, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk. She denied liability.

## UK prison population the highest in Europe

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The United Kingdom has more prisoners than any other EEC country, the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders reported yesterday.

The association's figures, from September 1, pre-date the latest surge in numbers in England and Wales to record heights. They show the UK's population is highest both in absolute numbers and relative to the total population.

Miss Vivien Stern, the association's director, urged the Government to legislate to restrict the courts' use of imprisonment.

The UK tops the table of 12 member states of the EEC with 95.3 prisoners for every 100,000 people, followed by Luxembourg (88.5) and West Germany (87.9).

As a proportion of its population, the UK has 13 per cent more people in prison than France (84), 25 per cent more than Italy (76.3), 48 per

cent more than Spain (64.6), 53 per cent more than Belgium (62.2), 146 per cent more than Greece (38.8) and 180 per cent more than Holland (34).

Miss Stern said: "For several years now, our courts have received the message loud and clear that a prison place would be provided for everyone they chose to imprison. The result has been a soaring prison population, intolerable overcrowding and a crisis of morale in the prison service."

"There have been some recent signs of a shift in approach, for example, Home Office ministers' recent strictures to courts for remanding excessive numbers of defendants in custody."

The prison population reached a record total for England and Wales on Friday of 49,304, including 323 in police cells.



Charlotte Stockdale, with all-weather support from Sarah Clempson, trying her hand at croquet yesterday. The girls, from Heathfield School, Ascot, Berkshire, were at the Inner Temple, London, for the launch of a nationwide tournament (Photograph: Chris Harris).

## 'Oscar' for training

A national award scheme for companies offering the most effective training for their employees is to be funded by the Manpower Services Commission (Our Employment Affairs Correspondent writes).

Mr Bryan Nicholson, chairman of the MSC, announcing the scheme yesterday said the

award would represent an 'Oscar' for the training industry. The MSC is providing £750,000 to launch the scheme.

The prizes will be 60 abstract lead crystal pieces by Fitch and Co and the objective will be to highlight particular excellence in training.

## Council treasurer stole £178,000

A council official who bought a flat in Majorca with some of the money he stole from his employers was jailed for three years yesterday.

Michael Spencer, aged 48, an assistant treasurer, "launched" £178,000 embezzled from the West Midlands County Council through bogus bank accounts.

Ullenhall, near Redditch, pleaded guilty to 10 charges of theft from the now defunct county council, involving more than £122,000, and asked for 19 similar offences to be taken into consideration. Jailing him for three years at Warwick Crown Court, Judge Harrison-Hall said he had used an unusual degree of

sophistication and cunning. The judge also made a criminal bankruptcy order in respect of the £178,000.

Mr Colman Treacy, for the prosecution, told the court that Spencer was responsible for all aspects of the county council's computer operations.

## ADVERTISEMENT

# CONGRATULATIONS MR. GORBACHEV!...

... on the impressive way you are reforming Soviet society to make it more open, more caring and more in line with the aspirations of its members.

We believe that there are many in the West who would like to join in the congratulations offered. Concern is felt, however, that the anti-progressive elements which you face may succeed in reversing the tide of reform. So we will anxiously watch events until it is clear that these elements have been swept away. In the meantime, we hope there will be increasing evidence to convince us beyond doubt that the New Order will not regard as criminals, those Soviet Citizens who wish to express a minority point of view. You do not need us to tell you

that intellectual diversity and unrestricted debate are the life blood of a strong and mature society.

It must be an exciting period for Citizens in the U.S.S.R. — even in the West the word 'Glasnost' is rapidly becoming part of everyday language. Again — sincere congratulations to you from individuals who happen to live in Britain, who have no political connections other than via the ballot box, and are acting entirely alone.

Please may we move to another subject — a not so pleasing one...

...The World continues to be dominated and split by the armed confrontation of the two Superpowers. Like an active volcano, the smouldering and rumbling of the confrontation reminds us not only of its presence but also of the inescapable possibility that a devastating eruption could occur without warning.

In smaller areas of confrontation — the Middle East for example — there is a high level of personal animosity between the Citizens in the opposing factions, and any solutions put forward come up against a wall of hatred. In total contrast, the populations of the East/West nations have no animosity towards one another, and certainly no wish to be taken into an aggressive or unnecessary war by their Governments.

It therefore follows, with logical certainty, that the East/West problem must be caused and maintained by Governments, and not by the populations they claim to represent. This is reassuring since it reduces the problem area from about 800,000,000 heads to less than 100 heads.

If the problem is caused by Governments, there are broadly three possible interpretations of the situation:—

(1) Either the Soviet Government or the

American Government, or both Governments, have chosen to pursue dangerous policies of their own devising instead of attempting to fulfil the wishes of their peoples, or

(2) Both Superpower Governments genuinely desire to fulfil the wishes of their peoples, but are unable to find a way or a formula to prove their good intentions to one another without taking unacceptable risks; thus they have become the victims of a self-perpetuating impasse.

If the reality of the situation lies in (1) someone will attempt to 'short change' someone at next week's arms reduction talks. But if you think the real situation is or could be described in (2), there is hope that great things could be achieved far beyond the rearranging of the numbers of nuclear weapons in the Superpower stock-piles.

**The real issue is War Prevention, not arms reductions.**

Mr General Secretary, we have written a Memorandum on the Prevention of War, and it will take you 30 minutes to read it. Copies are being sent to you, to the U.S. President, to the

British Prime Minister, and to several other Heads of State. The Memorandum continues the simple analysis outlined above, and argues its way to a definitive and permanent solution of the impasse mentioned in (2). An inventory of annual costs involved in operating the proposed arrangements is appended to the Memorandum. Trust and goodwill between Governments do not enter into those arrangements.

Until movement is made in the direction recommended in the Memorandum, the Superpowers will inevitably oscillate between periods of arms reduction and periods of arms proliferation, locked in phase and frequency with the cyclic anxiety levels endured by each Superpower Leader and Government of the day. And so the volcano would continue to threaten us until the dreaded statistical event occurs.

We are well aware that we risk winning the 'Idiot's of the Year Award' for publishing the Memorandum, but there are good grounds for us sharing the coveted honour with the Governments of East/West nations.

The competing facts are:—

(a) The Citizens of East and West certainly do not want war

(b) All relevant Governments, if asked, would say they do not want war

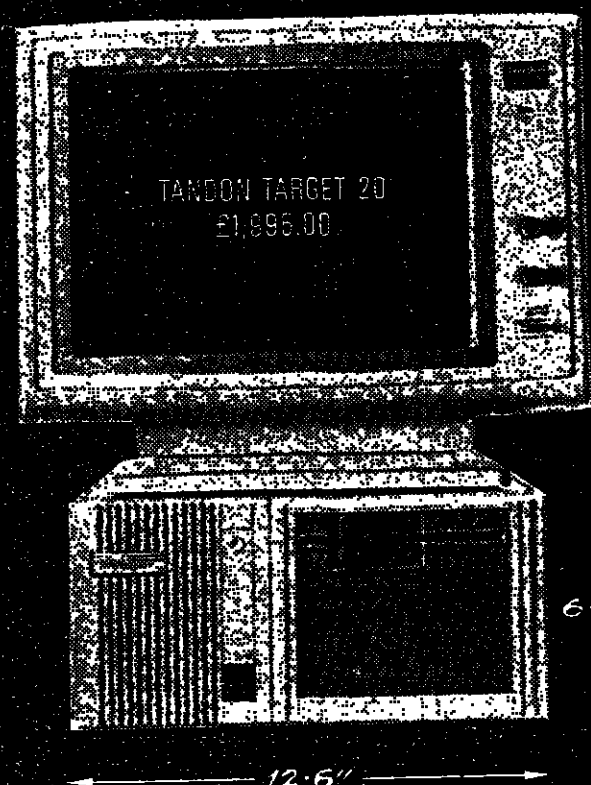
(c) Billions upon billions of dollars, roubles, pounds and many other currency units, all of which belong to Citizens, are squandered every year in order that each Nation may be seen to be ready to fight or survive a war which nobody wants, or at least says they do not want;

(d) Meanwhile, we continue to live with the disgraceful spectacle of two groups of civilised Nations sharing each other's music, ballet, sport and literature whilst keeping Nuclear Missiles targeted on each other's cities.

Who really is entitled to that Award?

Next week arms control discussions take place in Moscow. It is hoped that some new moves on the familiar chessboard will be reported as having been agreed. In addition, please could those 800,000,000 neighbourly Citizens, who fear and detest war, be given a full and fair précis of the radical proposals in the Memorandum, via the appropriate Media Channels? They would be overjoyed to learn that there is an alternative to the confrontational lunacy they currently have to finance!





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WORLD SUMMARY

## Israel bombs PLO offices

Sidon (AFP) — Israeli warplanes yesterday bombed Palestinian positions east of here for the second time in three days, destroying a building used by the PLO.

In Tel Aviv, a military spokesman confirmed that planes had carried out dawn bombing raids on "terrorist" bases in southern Lebanon. Fatah, the main group within the PLO, said that a four-storey building housing offices had been destroyed and two of its guerrillas injured.

The Israeli military spokesman said the target, a command post of a "terrorist organization", had been hit and ammunition stores there had exploded. Fire from anti-aircraft batteries had failed to hit any of the planes.

## Macao date set

Peking — Macao will return to China in 1999, two years after Hong Kong does so, under the terms of an agreement concluded between Portugal and China yesterday in Peking (Robert Griesbach writes).

The agreement will be initialled on Thursday in Peking and is expected to be signed in June.

Senhor Octavio Valério, Portugal's Ambassador to China, told reporters that Macao will revert to China on December 20 1999.

## Vicar's protest

Nairobi (AFP) — One of Kenya's most controversial clergymen, the Rev Timothy Njoya, has retired in protest over his recent transfer from Nairobi to a small parish in the country's leading newspaper reported yesterday.

Mr Njoya, who has criticised some government policies, was quoted as saying that he was resigning on the basis of conscience rather than denounce his beliefs.

## Sinhalese massacred

Colombo — Twenty-five Sinhalese were yesterday shot and hacked to death at Seruwera in Eastern Province, Sri Lanka authorities said (Vijitha Yapa writes). Tamil guerrillas are reported to have attacked the village, killing 12 women, eight men and five children.

Officials would not confirm that five security personnel were kidnapped in a raid in Northern Province in which four security men were killed and several wounded. The attacks came amid attempts to start talks between Colombo and separatist Tamil guerrillas, using Indian mediation.

## Last stage of flight

Jakarta — Eve Jackson, the 29-year-old British pilot attempting to fly half-way round the world in a tiny microlight aircraft, has begun the final leg of the flight to Sydney (Our Correspondent writes).

Mrs Jackson, who flies her 34 ft wingspan "Shadow" with no parachute but an extra fuel tank, a litre of water and wad of chewing gum, told reporters here that she hoped to land in Sydney around the end of April.

## Poison charges

Peking (Reuters) — Officials responsible for river pollution that led to more than 15,400 people in the north China province of Shanxi being poisoned are to be charged and brought to trial.

Thousands of people complained of headaches, stomach pains and diarrhoea after a fertilizer factory released chemicals into a river used for drinking water, the official China Daily reported, but there were no deaths.

## Contra leader quits

San José, Costa Rica (AP) — Señor Bernardo Chamarín, left leader of the Nicaraguan rebel southern fighting force, resigned yesterday from the United Nicaraguan Opposition, the main Contra umbrella group. The third top rebel figure to quit in recent weeks, his departure adds to the disarray on the Contra's southern front, where bickering over US aid has resulted in many military splinter groups.

## Israeli summer saving

Jerusalem — The Israeli Cabinet agreed yesterday by a narrow margin that there will be five months of summer time this year from April 12 to September 12, saving an estimated \$6.5 million (\$4 million) in energy costs (Ian Murray writes).

Putting the clocks forward is politically controversial in Israel because Orthodox religious leaders say it interferes with regular prayer hours. Eight Cabinet members, including Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Prime Minister, voted against such a long period of summer time, with 11 in support.

### Feud between political factions

## Durban's black townships tense as killings continue

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The mood in black townships near Durban was tense yesterday after another killing on Sunday night in what appeared to be a continuation of savage feuding between rival black political groups.

Local sources said Jabulani Sishi, a member of the United Democratic Front (UDF) anti-apartheid alliance, was shot dead on Sunday night by vigilantes believed to belong to the Inkatha organization of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, in the Clermont township.

The Government's Bureau for Information, meanwhile, reported that "about 40 black radicals" attacked the owner of a shop in the township on Sunday and hacked him to death. It was not immediately clear whether this killing was linked to the UDF-Inkatha feud.

Six black men, aged between 25 and 32, appeared briefly in the Durban magistrate's court yesterday in connection with the brutal murder early last week of seven black schoolboys, all members of a local youth league affiliated to the UDF. The men were not charged.

or asked to plead and will appear in court again on April 7. Their political affiliation was not disclosed in the court proceedings, but they are believed to be members or supporters of Inkatha.

After his return on Sunday night from talks with the outlawed African National Congress in Zambia, Archbishop Desmond Tutu said ANC leaders were appalled by the fighting between different black factions and had urged the churches to try and play a mediating role.

The current round of violence started a little over a week ago when a funeral for a UDF member killed in an earlier shack-burning incident was disrupted by people said to have been wearing Inkatha youth brigade uniforms. Several mourners were attacked and three abducted.

Two days later a youth was identified by UDF supporters as having been involved in the attack on the funeral. When he refused to disclose the names of his accomplices, he was killed. Later the same day the seven schoolboys were killed, apparently in revenge.

## Military restive in Argentina as courts hear torture cases

From Eduardo Cui, Buenos Aires

More than 200 Argentine military officers have been ordered to testify in human rights cases since a controversial law limiting such trials was approved last December, raising discontent within the military to its highest level since the return to democracy three years ago.

When the law, popularly known as "The Final Point", which set a 60-day time limit in which to bring new cases before the courts, was approved last December, government officials expected it would lead to about 70 officers being indicted.

Instead, with several of the federal courts working during the summer recess, the number of officers called to testify and who were subject to criminal indictment, had reached 229 this week and may go higher before the deadline, extended in some cases owing to procedural problems.

While human rights groups are challenging the constitutionality of the law, many observers have been surprised by the independence shown by the courts.

Nevertheless, hundreds and perhaps thousands of middle-ranking officers who kidnapped and tortured suspected terrorists during the 1976-1983 military regime, now beyond the reach of the law, "The Final Point" focused the attention of the courts on the most important cases," said one observer.

In late February, as the 60-day deadline approached, the military showed signs of increasing resentment at the prospect of large numbers of

their colleagues being brought to trial. There were even widespread rumours that high-ranking officers would refuse to appear before the courts. To date, however, no officer has refused to appear before the civilian judges.

"The military had to face up to the fact that the only thing they could do was to stage a coup," remarked a Western diplomat. "Since they are not in a position to do that, they will simply have to put up with it."

Of the 229 officers called to testify, 20 per cent are on the active duty roster, according to the Defence Ministry. While the military appears ready to accept the indictment of retired officers, it is especially upset about possible legal action against those still in service.

Six Navy officers still on active duty and Lieutenant-Colonel Osvaldo Quiroga, the aide-de-camp to the current Army Chief of Staff, General Héctor Ríos Echea, are among the active officers currently being held in preventive detention.

Among the retired officers who have been called to testify is General Luciano Benjamín Menéndez, the former commander of the Third Army Corps, who is suspected of having signed an order in 1976 that led to the execution of 30 political prisoners then being held in Córdoba province.

He reflected bitterly in a statement that Argentina's citizens "were trying their vicious soldiers" for the benefit of those supporting communism.

## Pertini collapses at funeral

From Roger Boyes, Rome

Signor Sandro Pertini, the former Italian President, collapsed yesterday at the funeral of General Licio Giorgieri, the air force general murdered by the Red Brigades on Friday.

The 91-year-old politician, one of the most popular figures on the Italian scene, was carried away on a stretcher past hundreds of mourners. Hospital bulletins are being issued, but it is not clear how ill he is.

One of the reasons for the popularity of Signor Pertini — an ex-partisan who was jailed and exiled during the Fascist period — was that he never minced words about terrorism. Indeed, during his presidency he was threatened with a libel case for describing a left-wing leader as a murderer.

There are still few clues to the whereabouts of the two assassins of General Giorgieri, just one of the armaments experts said to be on the Red Brigades hit list.



Mrs Thatcher and Chancellor Kohl fielding questions at a press conference after their two-hour meeting in Bonn yesterday. They were reported to have discussed at length the arms control negotiations with the Russians being held in Geneva.

## Captain arrested over academy blast

Manila (AP/AF) — General Fidel Ramos, the Philippines Chief of Staff, said yesterday that an army captain has been arrested in connection with last Wednesday's bombing at the Military Academy which killed four people.

The chief investigator, Brigadier-General Jesus de la Cruz, said the captain was an official of the Guardians, a military fraternity group whose members were involved in a coup attempt against President Aquino in January.

Military officials said last week that disaffected military personnel may have been

responsible for last Wednesday's bomb and Mrs Aquino may have been the target.

Brigadier de la Cruz said that a total of 30 military men and four construction workers had been interrogated so far. He added that the officer was "seen driving in a very abnormal manner" before and after the bombing.

General Ramos, speaking at the academy in Baguio City, 130 miles north of Manila, said the captain, as well as three enlisted men and six civilians, had been detained for questioning.

Investigators believe the

bomb may have been intended to explode last Sunday while Mrs Aquino was delivering an address.

"The lead they have developed in regard to the captain, whom I ordered to be arrested, appears to be the most likely and possible lead," General Ramos said.

Brigadier de la Cruz said 1,830 rounds of ammunition as well as explosives had been seized at the captain's home. He quoted the officer, an instructor at the academy, as saying the materials were for use in a course and that he had not had time to return them.

General Ramos also denied a report, published in the afternoon newspaper *Midday* and broadcast by government television, that he would take a 30-day leave of absence starting on April 11 so as not to influence the candidacy of his sister, Mrs Leticia Ramos-Shabani, who is running for the Senate on the government ticket.

Meanwhile, Communist rebels in northern Mindanao Island proposed a limited ceasefire during Easter week and the May 11 congressional elections. It was the first such offer since a national ceasefire expired on February 8.

# UNDER PROTEST

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## Violence flares while Indians vote

Delhi — Two people died and more than 100 were injured in violence as three states went to the polls yesterday to elect state assemblies (Michael Hamlyn writes).

The two were stabbed to death in the southern state of Kerala during clashes between supporters of the Communist Party and ruling Congress-led coalition.

In Jammu and Kashmir,

where tempers were running high over the unmistakable intrusion of fundamental Islamic religion into the election campaign, more than 40 people were injured as rival groups clashed. Polling here was heavy despite icy winds and rain.

By contrast, polling in West Bengal took place in scorching hot conditions, with police opening fire on crowds

of adherents of the Congress (I) Party and the Communist Party (Marxist), whose leaders are battling for control of the state. Bombs exploded at Cossipore, north Calcutta.

In the north of the state there was virtually no polling in the three hill constituencies around Darjeeling, where a bitter campaign is being waged by the Gorkhas for separate statehood.



# US drive for welfare shake-up unites political enemies

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

America's welfare system, a lumbering and ineffective giant that centres on a project called Aid to Families with Dependent Children, is to be overhauled for the first time in 50 years with the overriding aim of coaxing or forcing welfare recipients to work.

There is bipartisan agreement on Capitol Hill, from arch-conservatives to liberals, that the multi-billion-dollar system of helping single or divorced mothers needs to be rebuilt. The debate will move into top gear in coming weeks as a sweeping new welfare plan is introduced by the Demo-

cratic Party, which controls both chambers of Congress.

Mr James Wright, Speaker of the House of Representatives and *de facto* leader of the Democratic Party, is throwing his weight behind the reorganization. "The Bill will save a substantial amount of money in the long run as it gets people off the unemployment and welfare rolls and on to productive payrolls," he said.

The liberal and conservative wings of Capitol Hill, from Senator Edward Kennedy to Senator Jesse Helms, are echoing the same theme — that the present system breaks up families, traps the poor in enforced idleness, and breeds a self-

perpetuating cycle of illegitimacy, poverty and government dependency.

The present Democratic plan, which can be expected to undergo substantial, detailed change during its legislative journey, would be aimed principally at the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) scheme, which pays cash benefits to 11 million people — or 3.7 million families — at a cost last year of nearly \$16 billion (£10 billion) in benefits and \$2 billion (£1.25 billion) in administrative costs.

While there is consensus on changing the system, there are differences on what the proposed new programme, called The Family Support Programme, should cost.

The Democratic leadership estimates that its present proposals would cost up to \$850 million more than the existing programme for the first year and could rise quickly to an additional \$2.5 billion annually. Thereafter the cost would plummet as people left the welfare rolls.

The proposals include substantial provision to help states pay for remedial education, job training, work experience and job placement programmes.

The Federal Government would pick up 75 per cent of the cost. It would also pay for day care costs for children of up to \$175 a month per child, and up to \$200 a month for infants. A family would be allowed to

remain on Medicaid, the free or subsidized health programme for the poor, for a year after the family breadwinner found a job. Almost everybody in America who speaks on the welfare issue today is in favour of an overhaul. That there is such an unexpected across-the-board agreement moved Senator Patrick Moynihan, one of the most liberal Democrats, to say: "There is a rare alignment of the Sun, the Moon and the Earth that causes all manner of natural wonders."

President Reagan is talking of a GROW (Greater Opportunity Through Work) Programme, but has not yet sent a Bill to Congress. He is expected to do so soon.

## Shanty dwellers suffer in Zambia's trial of strength with the IMF

Paul Vallely, Kwanza, Zambia

Kwanza West township is on the front-line of the conflict between the Zambian Government and the International Monetary Fund. As with most battlefields, its participants did not choose to be there. As in most such engagements, it is the poor who suffer the worst.

Kwanza, in the language of the local Bemba people, means "small, beautiful place". Once it may have been both. Now it is neither.

The shanty town began here, just south of the Copper Belt town of Mufalira, in 1970 when one of the mining companies moved 40 families from their homes on land it wanted to exploit. They were installed in Kwanza and provided with four water taps.

There are still only four taps in the compound, although today they serve 12,000 inhabitants who live in small houses of baked mud with roofs of corrugated iron or reeds packed tightly between rutted tracks of mud. Most of them arrived in search of work in the early 1970s, attracted from rural areas which had received little or none of the massive government revenues from the copper industry. But from 1975 copper prices fell steeply and jobs were lost.

Today about 60 per cent of them remain unemployed. For those under the age of 25 the figure is nearer 80 per cent. In recent times their numbers have been augmented by miners retired from the state-

owned industry under the IMF-inspired redundancy scheme and who lose with their jobs their tied houses and eligibility for the mine's education and health facilities. Kwanza itself has no school or clinic.

It is people like these who rioted spontaneously in the Copper Belt in December when the Government announced overnight a doubling of the price of the staple food, mealie meal, when it scrapped food subsidies as part of the IMF's "adjustment" programme.

Ten years ago there were five townships like Kwanza. Now there are 38. In a country where the poverty line was, on the last rather dated figures, 350 kwacha (about £15) a month, the people of the townships constitute the very poor. These in employment earn around 200 kwacha, the rest scrape together an average of 70 to 80 a month from selling cigarettes by the road, acting as night watchmen in the nearby towns, making baskets or gathering wood for charcoal.

Over the past 10 years the poverty has grown rapidly more extreme. "Many people here now eat only once a day," said M Serge Roy-Voisin, who lives in one of the mud houses in the centre of Kwanza, as part of a project by the French aid agency, Freres des Hommes, to encourage self-help among the shanty dwellers. "Malnutrition is on the rise."

Infant mortality here is now 25 per cent compared with a national average of 10.5 per cent. The situation is getting worse and worse.

This was the context in which the Government decided that it could knock one billion kwacha off its budget deficit by eliminating the maize subsidy. Three days afterwards the rioting began — causing 15 deaths and 80 million kwacha of damage. President Kaunda quickly re-instituted the subsidies.

But the other austerity measures have not been reversed. To the ordinary Zambian the IMF has meant spiralling inflation, price rises, cuts in health, education and transport facilities, a widening gap between the rich and poor, and 10 years of rapidly declining living standards.

In Washington, Zambian officials are this week continuing negotiations with the IMF, this time over whether the fund will sanction a new commercial loan with which Zambia hopes to pay off its arrears and clear the way for a new IMF package.

In Kwanza the decisions are more basic. There, families talk of whether they should eat porridge only every other day in order to buy the shoes their children need to get into school. Whatever the outcome in Washington, unless Dr Kaunda changes his priorities it will be the people of the shanty towns who count the costs.

## Treblinka trial judges accused of bias

### Defence asks for dismissal of bench

From Ian Murray Jerusalem

The Israeli Supreme Court is being asked by lawyers for Mr John Demjanjuk, who is accused of the crimes of "Ivan the Terrible" at Treblinka death camp, to dismiss the three judges hearing the case for their "attitude of incredible hostility towards the defence" over the five weeks so far of the war crimes trial here.

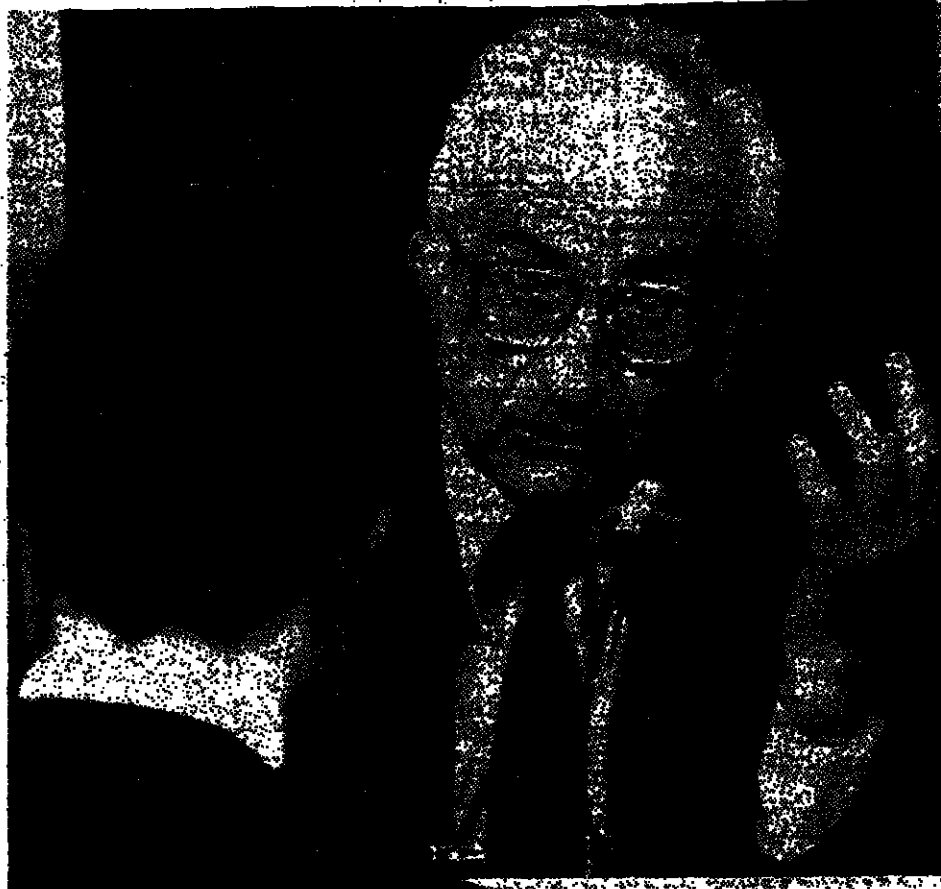
At the start of yesterday's hearing, Mr Yoram Sheftel, the Israeli defence lawyer, asked the bench to disqualify itself for what he said was biased and unfair handling of the trial. He complained, too, that the press's nefarious treatment of the defendant and his lawyers had made a fair hearing impossible.

Among Mr Sheftel's detailed complaints were charges that the court intervened too much and unnecessarily. Last Thursday, he said, there had been 34 interruptions of which he considered 21 were unjustified. This interrupted the flow of cross-examination and was an implicit criticism of the professional ability of the defence lawyers. He also protested that the defence had not been properly protected by the court from insulting allegations by one witness.

He also complained that the court had refused to allow as evidence the judgement from another war crimes trial in the United States, and had instead made the expensive suggestion that the defence call American court officials to give this evidence instead. This was just one way, Mr Sheftel suggested, in which the court was adding to the costs of the defence.

"The defence has come to the conclusion that it is only fit and proper for all three of you to disqualify yourselves because of your hostility," Mr Sheftel said.

After a two-hour adjourn-



Judge Dov Levin addressing Mr Mark O'Connor, Mr John Demjanjuk's chief lawyer, in court. The defence wants Mr Levin and two other judges dismissed for alleged hostility.

ment to consider the complaints, Justice Dov Levin ruled that, far from being biased, the court had shown "unusual leniency" and had been "unusually patient allowing the defence to go far beyond what is relevant in an Israeli court."

As far as the hostility of the media was concerned, Justice

an immediate appeal on this ruling to the Supreme Court and it was, he said, normal practice under Israeli law for a trial to be adjourned until the final appeal was heard.

Justice Levin would have none of this either. Using his authority to override normal practice, he insisted that the trial continue because to do

leaved, the prosecution called Mr Martin Kotar, a former investigator with the Israeli police. Nazi-crime unit, to describe how he had put together the "identity parade" of photographs from which witnesses picked out the picture of "Ivan the Terrible."

The appeal is to be lodged with the Supreme Court today and a final ruling is expected within a few days.

● CLEVELAND: Mr Demjanjuk's two daughters, Mrs Irene Nishanik, aged 26, and Mrs Lydia Maday, aged 36, left here on Sunday for Israel to join him in the courtroom (AP reports).

Mrs Nishanik's "cousin" — who is Mr Demjanjuk's only grandchild, also was on the flight.

"We've been looking forward to this for a long time," Mrs Nishanik said. "It took a long time to raise the money for us to be going."

## Crowds hail a Chadian victory

Ndjamena (Reuters)

Thousands of Chadians took to the streets yesterday to celebrate the fall of a key Libyan air base in northern Chad, and urged the Government to drive Libyan troops out of the country.

Chad's official radio described the capture of Wadi Doum on Sunday as the removal of "one of the most important barriers to the liberation of the country."

The crowd presented a message of support to the Foreign Minister, Mr Gouara Lassou, urging President Habre to press home the offensive.

A French Defence Ministry spokesman confirmed that President Habre's troops had captured Wadi Doum. Military analysts in Ndjamena said the base was used by Libyan fighter planes which have bombed government-held northern outposts since fighting flared again last December.

Libya insists the fighting in northern Chad is between the Chadian Army and Libyan-backed rebels. Libyan television said yesterday pro-Libyan Chadian forces crushed President Habre's men in a battle which took place between Wadi Doum and Wadi Namous. The report made no reference to the air base.

The military analysts said the capture of Wadi Doum recalled a successful lightning strike in January against a major Libyan garrison at the oasis of Fada in the north-east, when more than 700 Libyan soldiers were reported killed. But Chad has so far not given casualty figures for the Wadi Doum battle.

● GADAFI weakened: Libya's string of costly military defeats in Chad since the beginning of the year have seriously weakened Colonel Gaddafi's leadership at home and fuelled dissent among senior Libyan officers, experts on the region said yesterday (Nicholas Beeston writes).

The loss of the Wadi Doum base has left Colonel Gaddafi with the difficult decision of either withdrawing his forces from all but the border areas of Chad or of marshalling his demoralized troops for a counter-offensive.

"The latest defeat is highly significant for Gaddafi," said one Paris-based expert. "There is growing discontent as the Libyan Army, the only sector that poses a real threat to his authority, and it is possible that Chad could be the straw that breaks the camel's back."

Toyota army, page 12

## Sierra Leone coup attempt foiled

Freetown (Reuters) — Forces loyal to President Joseph Momoh of Sierra Leone yesterday foiled an attempted coup here in the capital, government sources said.

Mr Joseph Kai Kai, an assistant superintendent in the New England police district of western Freetown, was arrested on suspicion of leading the coup attempt. A search has

been mounted for other senior policemen suspected of taking part in the plot.

The driver of a top-ranking police official was killed in the gun battle that ensued in the west of the city. The revolt also included an unsuccessful raid on a military arsenal in Freetown.

The official news media carried no immediate reports

of the coup attempt and details remain unclear. All was said to be quiet last yesterday.

General Momoh, a career soldier who had been commander of the Army, took over in this former British colony in November 1985, but quickly disappointed those who had hoped he would revive the economy and clean out the corruption.

The defence has come to the conclusion that it is only fit and proper for all three of you to disqualify yourselves because of your hostility," Mr Sheftel said.

After a two-hour adjourn-

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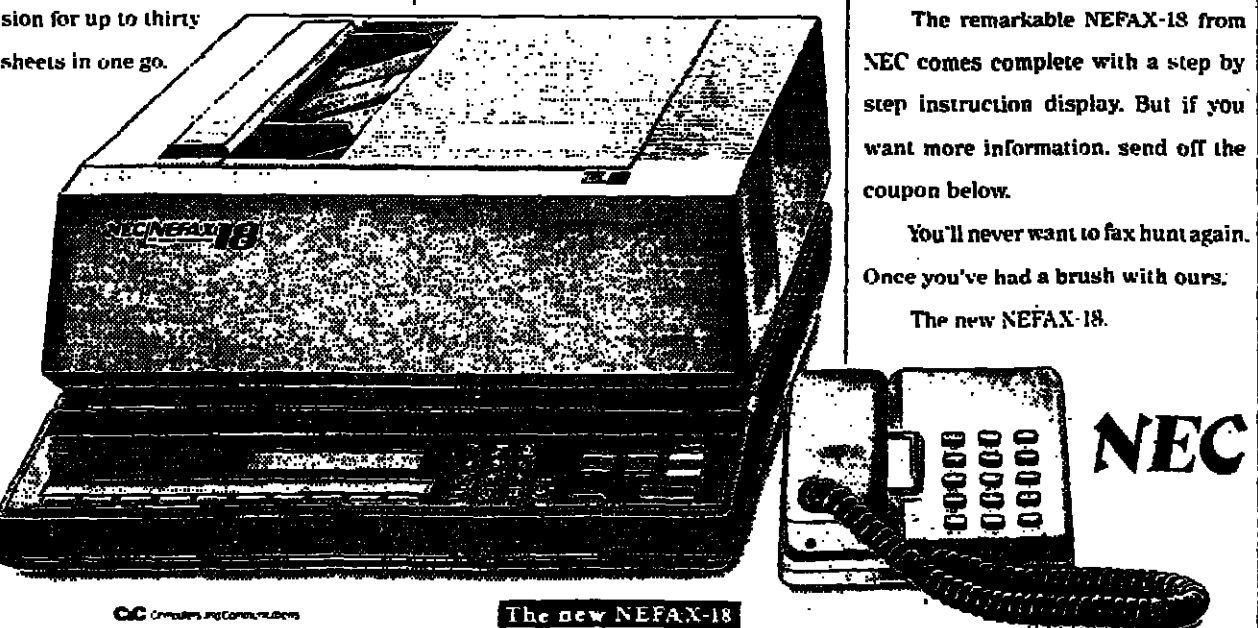
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## Thailand anger over refugees

Bangkok — Thailand has accused American congressmen of making political capital out of the plight of Indochinese refugees (Neil Kelly writes).

Squadron Leader Prasong Soonsiri, Secretary General to the Prime Minister, said members of both houses of Congress were attacking Thai refugee policies to win extra votes from Laotian refugees in the United States at next year's elections.

### Gems raid

New York (Reuters) — Two armed robbers fled with carloads of gold jewellery worth \$14 million after a daylight raid in Manhattan.

### Tutors jailed

Seoul (AFP) — Four South Korean teachers have been jailed for between 12 and 18 months for trying to indoctrinate students and workers with left-wing ideology.

### Death crash

Manila (AFP) — Four US Navy servicemen on a routine training flight were killed when their helicopter crashed into a river north-west of here.

### Land protest

Athens (Reuters) — Greek Orthodox bishops will boycott Wednesday's church service in Athens celebrating Greek Independence Day to protest against government plans to take over monastery lands.

### UN president

Geneva (AP) — An Ecuadorian jurist, Señor Julio Prado Vallejo, has been elected president of the UN Human Rights Commission.

### Strike deaths

Lusaka (AP) — Striking nurses began a patchy return to work yesterday as state doctors confirmed that 40 people had died as a direct result of the pay dispute.

### Ordered out

Nairobi (Reuters) — Kenyan courts yesterday ordered the expulsion of hundreds of Ugandans as police continued a national crackdown on illegal immigrants.

## Oslo inquiry into claims of 'sensitive' sales to Russia

From Tony Samstag, Oslo

The Norwegian Government said yesterday that it had launched a criminal investigation into allegations that a state-owned arms manufacturer had sold sensitive Western information technology to the Soviet Union, in contravention of an agreement with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Police at the weekend confiscated records from the sales office of Kongsberg Vapenfabrikk (KV) about 30 miles south-west of Oslo, and investigating teams, who had been working for several weeks, were reported to include the public prosecutor's office, the state attorney and experts from the Defence High Command.

The moves followed claims by the Pentagon that KV and the Japanese electronics firm Toshiba had, respectively, sold a sophisticated computer system and advanced metal

lathe that would enable the Soviet Union to manufacture special "silent-running" propellers for submarines that would make them much more difficult to detect by Western defences. The noise of a submarine's propeller is known as its "signature" and is essential for tracking the vessel's movements.

Norway, a member of Nato, is bound by export restrictions to East bloc nations imposed by the alliance's Co-ordinating Committee on Multilateral Export Controls. Kongsberg management, which has pleaded its full co-operation in the inquiries, argues that the sale was cleared by the Ministry of Trade in the usual way.

But Foreign Ministry approval is also required for products that might have military implications. The Kongsberg-Toshiba package was apparently sold on the assumption that it

would be used to manufacture precision parts for high-speed digging and drilling equipment, and it was unclear yesterday whether Foreign Ministry approval had been sought.

The KV case underlines the difficulty in knowing exactly how sophisticated technology will be used. The company's marketing director, Mr Jens Charles Widal, said that KV had been selling equipment to the Soviet Union for more than 10 years, always in accordance with regulations.

The affair is thought likely to put in jeopardy a lucrative contract to sell KV's Penguin rockets to the Pentagon. Interpretation of rules formulated by the United States and its allies for exports to the East have always been a sensitive issue, and this case is further complicated by the fact the computers included American-made components.

## Boycott risk in Bonn census

From John England, Bonn

The Government has launched an intensive propaganda campaign in support of the census, which will cost about £340 million. But the Greens opposition party has been actively campaigning against what it calls "state snooping" and called on the public to boycott it.

A planned census in 1983 was scrapped when the Federal Constitutional Court upheld a complaint by two left-wing women lawyers that it went too far in its questions and there were not sufficient safeguards to comply with Germany's strict data protection laws. Federal and state data-protection watchdogs say they have no objections to the new census on May 25.

But, encouraged by the Greens, anti-census "initiative groups" throughout West Germany are telling people who are not willing to risk a fine by taking part in a boycott how to confuse the census computers with false answers or spoil their questionnaires.

An anti-census book that has already sold 130,000 copies, for example, recommends spilling coffee on the forms or smearing them lightly with graphite.

over us, innocent Russia convulsed under the bloodied boots and wheels of the black maras," one poem says.

Anna Akhmatova (1889-1966) was, along with her first husband, Nikolai Gumilyov, and Ossip Mandelstam, one of the leading members of a school of poetry which grew up in the early 20th century in reaction against Symbolism. Gumilyov was shot in 1921 after being accused of conspiracy and Mandelstam died in one of Stalin's camps in 1937.

## Ode to Stalin's victims published

Moscow (AFP) — The Soviet authorities have taken a further step in denouncing the crimes of Stalin with the publication of one of the most important works in Russian poetry hitherto banned — Anna Akhmatova's *Requiem* collection.

The monthly magazine *Oktyabr* justified the publication in its March issue citing the openness (*glasnost*) favoured by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

"We are convinced that these poems are not only of literary but also social interest," a short preface in the magazine said.

The poems in *Requiem* are a cry from the heart of a mother whose son is in prison and who had herself spent 17 months in a labour camp. The collection, which is also an ode to Leningrad brought to its knees by Stalin's purges, bitterly condemns the torture, deportations and mass executions of Stalin.

"The star of death hung



## Australian Opposition in embarrassing disarray

### Peacock sacked after illegal tapes expose attack on party chief

From Stephen Taylor, Sydney

An illegally recorded telephone conversation has exposed differences within the Australian parliamentary Opposition and has resulted in the dismissal from the Shadow Cabinet of Mr Andrew Peacock, the former Liberal leader.

Mr Peacock was removed from his post as Shadow Foreign Minister yesterday after admitting the accuracy of a newspaper report which described how he had a telephone conversation with another senior Liberal politician in which both were abusively critical of Mr John Howard, Leader of the Opposition.

Police said they had launched an investigation into the taping of the conversation, carried out by a pressure group for the disabled called People for Equality and Against Institutionalization (Peai), which claimed it was not immediately aware its action was illegal.

Mr Howard said he regretted having to dismiss Mr Peacock, but that for the sake of party unity he had no option. Mr Howard replaced

Mr Peacock as Liberal leader 18 months ago.

Weeks of Liberal infighting have left the opposition to the Government of Mr Bob Hawke divided and weakened. Mr Howard's lacklustre media image has had a debilitating influence on his leadership in the presidential-style arena of Australian politics. In the run-up to a federal election, opposition MPs, encouraged by Sir John Bjoerke-Petersen, the maverick right-wing Queensland Premier, had been casting around for possible alternatives and had alighted on Mr Peacock.

Details of the telephone conversation between Mr Peacock and Mr Jeff Kennett, the Liberal leader in Victoria, were not immediately disclosed, but are believed to have involved vivid language as both men gave vent to bitter feelings about the Howard leadership.

The conversation was initiated by Mr Kennett from a car telephone and was randomly picked up by the Peai pressure group for the disabled on a radio scanner of a type readily available on the open market.

although its use to monitor the airwaves is illegal.

A spokesman for the Peai group said it had not immediately been appreciated that intercepting and taping the conversation was illegal.

"Taping it was pretty much an automatic reaction," the spokesman said. "We are worried about what goes on among such powerful people. I was horrified at the language they were using and the real vindictiveness in their voices." The illegal tape was passed to the *Sun News-Pictorial* newspaper in Melbourne, part of Mr Rupert Murdoch's press empire in Australia.

The *Sun News-Pictorial* decision to publish the story has come under fire from some quarters as an invasion of privacy. Mr Colin Duck, the editor, defended it on the grounds that the tape had not been acquired illegally and had involved two key political figures, one a possible Prime Minister.

Further reverberations are likely as the newspaper intends to publish a transcript of the conversation today.



Mr Peacock talking to reporters in Canberra yesterday after his dismissal from the Opposition's front bench.

## Cash crisis in Vatican could force sale of art treasures

From Roger Boyes, Rome

The Vatican is facing one of its most serious financial crises ever, and will have at least to double its income this year to avoid selling off valuable art works, according to documents considered yesterday by a board of 15 cardinals.

The problem was brought home last weekend by Cardinal John Krol, who had been visiting the Vatican to prepare the way for the Pope's trip to the United States in September. The US and West German churches are the largest contributors to the Vatican's upkeep. "To request the help of the faithful in this endeavour," said Cardinal Krol, "we need the maximum amount of candour."

The lingering scandal of Archbishop Paul Marcinkus, head of the Vatican bank, currently sheltering behind

Vatican walls to avoid an Italian arrest warrant, has gravely hurt the Roman Catholic Church's fund-raising capacities abroad. The Vatican budget covers income from stamps, the museum and "Peter's Pence" contributions from foreign churches. But outgoings have to pay for the Pope's residence, the priestly bureaucracy (known as the Curia) and the Vatican's diplomatic missions.

The Vatican bank is technically a separate operation trading on behalf of the Vatican state on world stock markets and investing - sometimes poorly - in European and American companies.

But to many Catholics the two financing operations are identical and since 1982, when Archbishop Marcinkus was

implicated in the collapse of the Italian Banco Ambrosiano and the tangled world of Mafia and political Freemasonry, there has been a noted reluctance to pay up. For three years the Vatican has been in debt, and the debt is growing.

The Vatican income in 1985 was 48 billion lire (£22.2 million) and the cardinals, headed by Cardinal Giuseppe Caprio, reckon they need close to 100 billion lire for 1987. But in return the West German and the US churches want to see the Vatican running its financial affairs properly. Some senior churchmen even believe that the Pope should turn in Archbishop Marcinkus.

The Pope, meanwhile, appears to have agreed to the publication of the Vatican's annual financial results.

## Church row over Madonna

Rome - The Virgin Mary, soon to be the subject of a new encyclical by the Pope, is at the centre of a fierce row between the Roman Catholic Church hierarchy and an outspoken breakaway priest (Roger Boyes writes).

The Pope's commitment to the Madonna and her importance to Catholic theology will be set out in the encyclical, which will probably be ready before his trip to South America at the end of the month. Before its publication, how-

ever, the Church is enforcing strict doctrinal discipline. Some priests who have long questioned the Virgin Mary's importance are now being called into line.

The Bishop of Pinetolo, Mgr Pietro Giachetti, has threatened one of his priests, Don Franco Barbero - a noted critic of the Pope - with suspension from religious orders unless he "clarifies" (that is, retreats from) his position within the next few days. In a letter just made public,

the bishop said: "The ecclesiastical community is distressed and scandalized ... (by) your often insulting and offensive judgements of John Paul II's pontificate and negation of the virginity of the Madonna. It is with bitterness that I have observed some of your recent public positions in matters of faith."

The Church hierarchy is enraged by an article he wrote in which he declared that Jesus was "absolutely not an omnipotent being".

## Slump comes to Nagasaki

### Declining days for a British legend

From David Watts, Nagasaki

Nagasaki appears a lot like any depressed mining or shipbuilding town in Britain these days.

History has come full circle for the city which learnt its skills from Britain in both these heavy industries 100 years ago and introduced them to the rest of Japan. Its shipyards are deathly quiet and the last coal mines are closing.

The British legacy, of which the city is clearly proud, centres mainly on the contribution of one man, Thomas Glover, whose memory has been marvelously preserved by making his house the centrepiece of a collection of Western-style houses built just as the Shogunate was coming to an end.

He has been in the news again with closure of the coal mine at Takashima, which he not only owned for some time as a rare foreign presence in Japanese business, but turned into one of the country's first successful mines with the adoption of British steam technology.

Glover must have been an imposing figure in the Nagasaki of the late 1800s, with his bold pate and impressive mustache. A Scot, he travelled first to Shanghai but quickly found his true métier as an entrepreneur and stalwart of new technology in the treaty port of Nagasaki, which was one of three later allowed to admit a measure of foreign trade.

Glover was fortunate enough to arrive before the power of the Emperor had been restored and while warring clans were much in need

of the guns that he could provide. He judiciously aided those who eventually overthrew the Tokugawa Shogun and found himself well placed with the new regime of Emperor Meiji, who promptly set Japan on the course of modernization, using men like Glover to import ideas and machines from Europe.

It is hard to overestimate his contribution. From the home where Puccini's *Madama Butterfly* was set and offices on the waterfront he not only revolutionized the energy supply that would power Japan's industrial development, but opened his first shipbuilding yard across the harbour from Nagasaki's West present-day yard.

He brought in the country's first steam engine and ran it along the harbour's edge to the amazement of the citizenry, opened Japan's first mint in Osaka in 1871, and as an avid fisherman recorded the species of fish in southern Japanese waters and had them illustrated in a beautiful volume which is still in Nagasaki.

The hybrid Western-Japanese house he had built is shaped like a series of overlapping Japanese parasols. Paintings and photographs show Glover with his Japanese wife and family, in desperately serious mood even when out fishing with his son, Tomisaburo, and aboard one of the first foreign cars in the city.

What Glover might have made of the idea that one day his hosts would be making cars in the British Isles is anybody's guess.

## Rigid control over Indonesian polls

From Our Correspondent, Jakarta

Indonesia's national election campaign opens today with the small, vocal Opposition calling the polls a waste of time and money and the Government insisting that the fact that all parties have pledged to support the reelection of President Suharto has reached political maturity.

The 25-day campaign period promises to be the most

President Suharto, aged 65, who took power as a young general in 1967 and has since served four consecutive five-year terms, is the only candidate.

The powerful military, who do not vote, last week said publicly they would not hesitate to use repressive measures should anyone try to disturb the smooth running of the campaign.

Even some party members quietly question the point of holding elections in a scenario where there seems little chance of anything other than an endorsement of Mr Suharto's next term of office. PDI promising Golkar their votes in seven of the country's 27 provinces, if they are needed.

And, even if the PPP manages to gain a substantial number of seats, Cabinet members are picked by the President.

The Opposition, in the form of the dissident group of 50, and who are made up of retired military officers and former civil servants, says there is not enough democracy to give the elections any significance at all. In the words of one former minister they are simply a "charade".

At a time when the country is going through its worst economic crisis in 20 years, and when dissatisfaction is rising against the business interests of members of Mr Suharto's family and close friends, the rules of the election campaign give no room for criticism.



President Suharto: in office for four five-year terms.

rigidly controlled in the country's history.

There are three parties taking part - the powerful ruling Golkar, the small Christian-nationalist Democratic Party (PDI) and the Muslim Development Party (PPP). At stake are the seats of 400 parliamentarians who, with 600 others, regional representatives, will meet next year to "choose by consensus" who should take over the presidency for the next five years.

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# Progress is a paler shade of red

## Gorbachov's Russia

As Mrs Thatcher prepares for her visit to Moscow, Christopher Walker explains why the success of private enterprise in the tiny Soviet republic of Estonia is welcomed by Mr Gorbachov

### Part 2: The economic experiment

With its haunting combination of frustrated nationalism, economic efficiency, individual initiative and beautiful Gothic architecture, Estonia, the smallest of the 15 Soviet republics, has emerged as the test-bed for many of Mikhail Gorbachov's most far-reaching economic and social experiments.

It is an irony perhaps not appreciated in the Kremlin that this republic, whose geographical proximity to Finland has enabled many of its 1.5 million inhabitants to become addicts of *Dallas* by fitting a small adapter to Soviet TV sets, should be setting the pace in streamlining the economic structure to something more akin to that of the West.

The type of self-financing co-operative which was pioneered two years ago in the Estonian capital of Tallinn at the famous Television Repair Shop No. 1 — shops don't have names in the Soviet Union — has suddenly spread in recent weeks to Moscow, Leningrad and other major Soviet cities, where the government's main aim is to improve the abysmal quality of services supplied to the public.

Although, in many cases, the results would be dismissed as sub-standard by consumers in the West, Soviet citizens are

undeniably keen to be served by people who no longer regard it as part of their job to be as rude and unaccommodating as possible.

It may also create its own "bandwagon" effect. As Mr Gorbachov made clear during his visit to Tallinn last month, the so-called "Estonian model" is to be promoted throughout the Soviet Union as the way of enforcing the key link between take-home pay and the performance of an individual enterprise.

With heavy rock music blaring from the gabled cafes and the aroma of fresh coffee wafting through the narrow, cobbled streets, it is often hard to remember that Tallinn is not only part of the Soviet State — like the rest of the Baltic region, it was annexed in 1940 — but also a key spot for understanding how Gorbachov hopes to transform the monolithic face of communism.

During a tour organized for western correspondents, it was possible to see both the efficiency with which some of the new co-operatives were operating and the fierce opposition to them by certain senior Communist Party officials. One reason for the flourishing of the new experiments in Estonia is that, along with Latvia and Lithuania, it is the part of the country with the most recent experience of



The old, the glum State-run Gam store in Moscow faces competition from free enterprise

private enterprise working in practice. "We know that we take a lot more pride in our work than do the Russians," said one factory worker, who did nothing to disguise his hostility to the Russians, who now make up nearly 40 per cent of the population.

At the last count, 50 self-financing co-operatives — ranging from the Soviet Union's first family-run hairdressers to a beach-side video cafe — had already begun

operating or been registered in Estonia. Nearly 10 per cent of the workforce in its service sector is already operating under the new rules (which mean that a business can go bankrupt) and officials say that productivity in the co-operatives is up by 30 to 40 per cent.

The "Estonian experiment" was one of a number of different models tried out in different Soviet cities, and was judged by Moscow planners to

be the most successful in promoting individual responsibility and improving standards. The result is to blur the distinction between communism and capitalism and introduce a completely new stimulus — attention to the needs of the consumer.

Among the most impressive of the new businesses is the fashionably-decorated greetings card shop, Graphic Design, where a constant queue of customers proves that the

A popular joke among Muscovites concerns the return here of the late, discredited Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, who immediately notices the lengthy queues outside all the State liquor stores. "I see they are drinking more vodka than in my day," he remarks. The gibe, one of many spawned by the anti-alcohol laws launched in May 1985, illustrates the way in which, despite the twin policies of *glasnost* (openness) and *perestroika* (reorganization), life has become worse rather than better for many citizens. Their main concern remains the acquisition of the basic necessities (and many still regard vodka as near the top of that list).

With characteristic bluntness, Gorbachov admitted to a visiting delegation of Latin American communist leaders before the second anniversary of his takeover of power on March 11, that his reforms had not yet succeeded in improving the lot of ordinary citizens. "Over these past two years, we have yet done little to meet the current needs of the Soviet people," he told them in the Kremlin.

In fact, western visitors who also have had their expectations raised by his obvious energy and stated desire for reform, note with disappointment that Moscow still has a curiously dated, 1950s feel. In most of the main stores, the wooden abacus is the only method of calculation; basic foodstuffs are often frustratingly unavailable — even in the hard-currency shops reserved for foreigners and privileged Russians — and clothes remain

drab and of poor quality despite Raisa Gorbachov's fashion revolution. As anyone who has had to operate inside the Soviet system will testify, old attitudes still run deep and suspicion of the Gorbachov reforms is ingrained in the stifling bureaucracy. There may be a purge on corruption, but a bribe is still the best way to get anything from a Bolshevik ticket to sympathetic dental treatment.

Similar obstruction is being shown to the tens of thousands of citizens who want to operate under the additional revolutionary new Individual Enterprise Law which comes into effect on May 1. These were listed in an article in the weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, illustrated by a picture of a clerk riding a tortoise down a road marked "perestroika".

Because of paranoia from bureaucrats that these laws will be seen as a step towards private enterprise, their implementation on the ground is expected to be much less than hoped for in the Kremlin. "One new restaurant is all very well, but this is a big city — we need hundreds more like this," said one of the first customers at the new co-operative cafe at 36 Krupninskaya Street.

Some of the main economic gurus behind Gorbachov, including Abel Aganbegyan, former head of the influential Novosibirsk Economics Institute in Siberia, have argued that little real change can come without a thorough overhaul of the antiquated prices structure. As a result of crippling state subsidies, bread, sugar, eggs and many other staples are sold at 1954 prices, while meat, butter, milk and cheese still cost the same as they did in 1962.

ken the State's greatly-abused catering monopoly and have three to five years to pay back the interest-free \$60,000 loan which started them off. Plans which cater for children and vegetarians, but formidable bureaucratic obstacles are being imposed by the Ministry of Finance.

Earlier this month, Moscow's first co-operative-run restaurant opened in splendidly renovated premises, which once housed a famous Russian aristocrat. The menu, which on the opening day included such delicacies as roast sucking pig, is displayed on a trendy blackboard and customers have been queuing enthusiastically for its 50 seats.

The members of the eight-strong co-operative have been immediately clawed back by the State.

In the cosy hair salon managed by Mr and Mrs Yuri Trushina, standards of service and equipment bore little resemblance to the production-line rudeness and down-at-heel appearance of the State-run salons. "We hope that by providing a better service and making people happy here, they will want to come back to us again," explained Mrs Trushina who

had borrowed the cash to open the shop.

Although Estonia (roughly equal in size to Belgium) plays such an important role in Gorbachov's plans for the future, its native people remain resentful of Russians, whom they claim are innately idle.

**TOMORROW**  
A step towards Press freedom

The curtain is to go up again at Wilton's music hall in east London which closed its doors for the last time in 1880

For your delicious delectation, please welcome the restoration of a theatrical shrine to Apollo as the centrepiece of a tasteful display of Victorian entertainment and ingenuity.

The invitation is extended by the London Music Hall Trust, which is preparing to reopen Wilton's, believed to be the world's oldest surviving music hall, as the main attraction of a £10 million Victorian theme park in the docklands of east London, not far from the Tower.

Work is already well advanced on a £600,000 transformation of the former music hall into a national variety entertainment centre. The project is the culmination of a 20-year campaign by stars including Lord Olivier, Liza Minnelli and Roy Hudd to recreate the vision of John Wilton, a publican from Bath, who opened the music

hall in Cable Street, Stepney, to public acclaim in 1859.

His aspirations to bring culture and refinement to the area are preserved in an inscription on the foundation stone which reads in part: To Great Apollo, God of early morn...

We consecrate this shrine of gentle music.

On the opening night, the queue of hackney cabs conveying toffs from the West End was said to have stretched back to St Paul's Cathedral. Inside, the hall was ablaze with light from a "sunburner" — a massive gas chandelier in which 3,000 pieces of crystal sparked with flames from 300 burners. On the stage, George Laybourn earned up to £100 a night for his renditions of "Champagne Charlie is my name".

The *Theatrical Journal* of the day was favourably impressed: "The talents engaged

## Good old days revived

at Wilton's are of a superior class... the singers are numerous and scientific."

After years of success, however, a drop in popularity led to a period of disrepute during which bawdy behaviour and fistfights became common. A particularly unsavoury tale is said to have befallen sailors. Lured there



A Victorian view of Wilton's

by women of loose morals, they are said to have been plied with drink, robbed, dropped through a trapdoor, dragged along underground passages, and deposited in the back streets of Stepney. A disastrous fire and the subsequent introduction of new fire regulations forced Wilton's to close in August,

1880. It became a Wesleyan gospel mission, then in 1956 a rag warehouse until acquired by the GLC nine years later. Since then the hall's interior has been used by the BBC to film scenes for Dickens's *Bleak House*, and by the pop group Frankie Goes to Hollywood for its video "Relax".

Brian Daubney, a former BBC television producer, has emerged as the driving force of the trust's efforts to revive its dramatic past. "Our aim is a new concept in arts and leisure, bringing together light and classical entertainment with a showpiece of Victorian industry. We are not trying to create a Disneyland, rather an amusing and educational glimpse of Dickensian London, with the added attraction of variety shows and special events ranging from poetry recitals to jazz concerts."

The triangular two-acre site on the north side of Cable Street, which will form the theme park, is already richly endowed with vestiges of Victorian enterprise. The area's main surviving feature is a row of 40 railway arches designed by Robert Stephenson, son of the engineer, George Stephenson. Hopes of using some of Wilton's original brickwork in the renovation were frustrated by demonstrators who used it to assault police protecting the nearby News International plant.

The project has been backed by Tower Hamlets council, British Rail, which owns the site, English Heritage and the London Docklands Development Corporation. The theme park is to be financed by private capital and is expected to create up to 500 jobs.

Gavin Bell

## Superbeasts

Relics of animals that once ruled the skies pose scientists a problem

"When we first came across the wing bones of Quetzal we couldn't imagine how anything that big could fly," says Dr Kevin Padian, a flying reptile expert from the University of California at Berkeley. "The wings must have been over 40ft across, made of skin stretched across giant hand and arm bones — just like a gigantic bat."

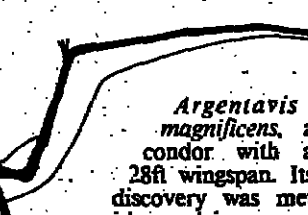
These first clues from Big Bend National Park in Texas made *Quetzalcoatlus Northropi* the largest flying beast in history. Quetzal remains have since been found in Montana, Canada and Jordan.

Quetzal was a pterosaur, or flying reptile. Swinging low over the ground, it would snap up small prey with its 5ft beak.

Unfortunately, Quetzal's success didn't last. Dr Padian says, "It perished in the Cretaceous disaster of 65 million years ago, along with all the other great reptiles."

Fossils from a whole series of other monstrous, winged animals have been found recently, including gigantic condors, emus and parrots.

The birds never equalled the pterosaurs for size but they produced some giants in South America, like



*Argentavis magnificens*, a condor with a 26ft wingspan. Its discovery was met with scepticism. "People couldn't fly," says Kenneth Campbell, a National Geographic Society palaeontologist, "but we are sure it did." The bird has recently turned up at sites all over the Argentinian savannahs. It stood 5ft 6in high and weighed 170lb.

A family of flightless birds, the phororhacidae, developed into fierce meat-eating predators on the South American savannahs. "Andalgatornis was the nastiest and most dangerous bird that ever existed," says Larry Marshall of the Field Museum of Natural History, in Chicago. "Standing just over 3ft tall, this nightmarish terror could sprint faster than a horse and sported scythe-like claws and a hooked beak bigger than a man's head."

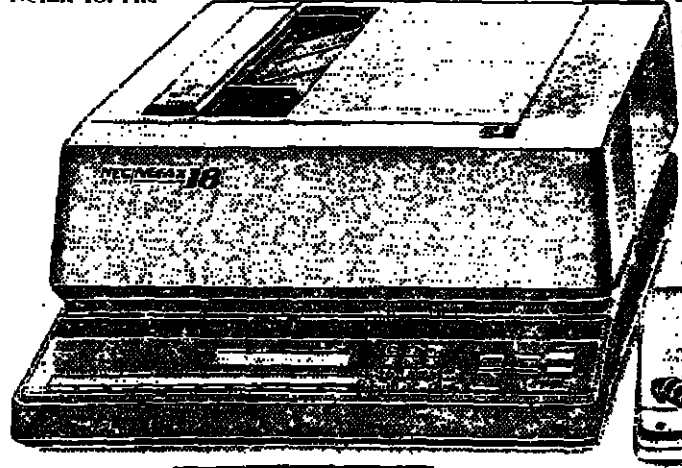
Many strange birds lived in South America right up to three million years ago, Larry Marshall says. Then the land bridge at Panama formed and North American big cats and wolves invaded the south. The birds, so heavy they had to nest on the ground, could not protect their eggs and young. "These giants must have perished in a single generation."

Keith Hindley

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**Modest maidens rival sophisticated  
vamps for autumn. Suzy Menkes  
sorts the women from the girls**



The skirts rise up under the bust to emphasize the bosom, the longer jackets are gently belled, and 40 years after Christian Dior padded out

As an alternative to Mugler's vamps, Martine Sitbon gave us the return of the innocents. In a collection that seemed to celebrate the tender, graceful side of womanhood so long submerged in fashion, Sitbon showed simple short dresses in tactile velvets or soft wools, each gently wrapped across a natural shoulder, line and soft bust. Sweet, dusty pinks and prunes and decorative rosettes of fabric at bodice and hemline made a refreshing draught of feminine fashion.

Japanese designers, who showed last week, have always been apart from the flirtatious frivolity of French fashion. The *Comme des Garçons* line has developed in a fresh and even pretty way after the early ugliness and aggression. Yoji Yamamoto showed a beautiful collection of wrapped and draped clothes, with a series of navy coats that had the fluidity and grace of haute couture. The two designers who sell themselves show their readiness to wear lines this week, and judging by Givenchy's fresh, elegant and perfectly judged collection, it will be a vintage season for the established French designers who have always believed in the art of female flattery.

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As the lights went up after Jean Paul Gaultier's futuristic fashion show last Friday evening in Paris, and the last inhabitant of Gaultier's fantasy planet Nocturnia had shown off her silver breast-paste and rubber stockings, two blond Gaultier heads appeared to take a bow. Had the outrageous designer taken a trip to his planet's re-clothing zone? No, the second Gaultier, complete with plastic ears, was Michelangelo Signorile, winner of a look-alike competition held last February in New York.

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## THE TIMES DIARY

### Arnhem's new battle

An attempt to mark the rearguard action of Colonel Dickie Lonsdale's small force at Arnhem 43 years ago with a memorial window at Oosterbeek church has fallen foul of three senior officers in the battle - Sir John Hackett, Roy Urquhart and John Frost. Hackett, Frost and the window, portraying Lonsdale in the pulpit of the church during the fighting, is "inappropriate" and has no support in Holland. He would prefer a memorial in the church to the whole 1st Airborne Division. Alan Harley, a former RAF NCO and organizer of the window collection, which has reached nearly £3,000, puts Hackett's objections down to sour grapes. He insists the window plan still enjoys the support of the Dutch national monuments commission and the church warden. "What people don't understand is that this is a memorial to the men who fought at Oosterbeek church, not to Dickie Lonsdale - and not to the First Airborne."

### Ill connected

While an Old Bailey jury deliberated over its verdict in the PC Blacklock murder trial last week, the brother of one of the defendants was reporting for jury service in another part of the building. Mark Bathwaite, brother of Mark, who was given a life sentence - was told to come back another time when court officials heard of the connection.

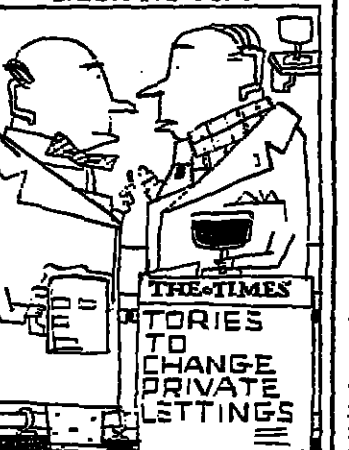
### Trouble at Trib

The election of Phil Kelly as editor of the left-wing paper *Tribune* appears to have caused a casualty. John Silkin, Labour MP for Deptford, has resigned from its board, apparently stalling out of the boardroom after the appointment was announced. Yesterday he confirmed his resignation but refused to discuss the reasons; one, it had been suggested, was Kelly's former employment on a news agency that included Libya among its clients. A long-running legal battle between *Tribune* and Silkin over his attempts to wrest the magazine from Beattie control was resolved in 1985. Yesterday Kelly told me he was very sad that Silkin was going.

### Measuring up

Never accuse Warren Hawkey, Tory MP for The Wrekin, of empty theorising. Here is a man who clearly prides himself on his attention to detail. His amendment to the Criminal Justice Bill which would bring back flogging gives the exact dimensions of the birch rod that teenage miscreants would face: "weight not exceeding nine ounces; length from the end of the handle to the tip of the spray: 40 inches; length of handle: 15 inches; circumference of the spray at centre: six inches; circumference of handle at top of binding: three and a half inches."

BARRY FANTONI



"The plan is to give complete security of tenure to the tenant of No 10"

### Liberating

Rumours abound that the feminist publisher, Virago, is set to fly the parent nest of Chato, Bodley Head and Cape, which it joined five years ago. I understand that Virago, whose founder, Carmen Calil, is now MD of Chato and Windus, is deep in negotiation over its future. One Virago adviser, Jane Gregory, confirmed yesterday that discussions had been going on for some time, but no one would amplify. The only official statement was from joint group chairman Graham C. Greene, who told me the rumour was "pure fantasy". "We are carrying on exactly as we are," he insisted. We shall see.

From the pages of *Variety*, another Philadelphia story. Stephen B. Fox, a theatre owner, has been fined \$5,000 for conspiring to have malarious skunk oil spread inside a rival theatre in a city suburb. Trying to put it out of business? No, he said; it was just a practical joke.

### Seeing roux

Sometimes, nor do I necessarily exclude my own, a journalist's corrections are more entertaining than his original copy. So it is with a paragraph in the latest *Jewish Herald*. "In last month's issue it was wrongly stated that 'my friend had a steak that was garnished and came with French fries and beans and peas in a butter sauce'. This should have read 'in a beautiful sauce made from margarine'. We apologize for the error and confirm that the restaurant is strictly kosher."

PHS

## Giving Sid a bigger say

by William Cash

The small shareholders of Guinness meet today to consider their next moves. Recent City scandals have indicated an ever widening gap in the formal structure of the modern public company between the smaller shareholders and the board, and the trust in which it is held. This can only lead to the formation of an increasing number of shareholder associations.

They will inevitably ask if the law, as it now stands, is sufficient to protect shareholders' interests. These rest to a large extent on the notion of "fiduciary" relationship; this dates from the mid-19th century Deed of Settlement, which provided for a company's assets to be vested in the directors as trustees.

Recent evidence has indicated a lack of interest in or ignorance of the notion of trust which this involves. At the same time, the gap in communication has grown. To some extent this was inevitable given the greatly increased number of shareholders in the modern public limited company and the complexity and diversity of its operations. On the other hand, the Companies Act 1985 ensures that employees

are informed about the affairs, policy and performance of the company.

Recent speeches, including one by the Governor of the Bank of England on March 11, have emphasized the need for closer links between board and shareholders. This could be achieved under a private member's bill which I introduced in the Commons in January providing for the appointment of a shareholders' committee at the annual meeting of every public company; the committee would not have an executive role but would be available for consultation with the board and would facilitate the flow of information to the shareholders generally.

Each committee would be tailored to represent not only the big institutional investors, who now seem to wield excessive influence over many British companies, but the individual small shareholders. One director would be nominated to the committee in a co-ordinating role and would transmit its reports, including minority reports, to the board. The role of the auditors and accountants, the company secretary and its solicitor would be enlarged so that, if

they became aware of criminal acts or breaches of fiduciary relationship, these would be referred to the shareholders' committee. Such a check would significantly deter any errant board of directors. The committee would meet at least quarterly and whenever a member thought it necessary.

At the moment, the smaller shareholder has to rely on the annual meeting and half-yearly report to discover what is happening in a company. In many cases his life savings and whole future are tied up in the prospects of a business which he partly owns. Those prospects are reflected not only in the company's immediate performance, by way of dividend and capital appreciation, but in its method of operating and its objectives.

Audit committees and non-executive directors would provide only part of the answer. The small shareholder, whether of Guinness or Sid of British Gas - has acquired a stake; now he needs a representative voice.

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The author, Conservative MP for Stafford, is a member of the standing committee on the Financial Services Bill and the Banking Bill.

## Howard Newby puts the argument for overall strategic planning

### Two-nation countryside

On Thursday the Countryside Commission publishes a report by its advisory panel on the future of Britain's rural areas, but it is unlikely to contain the hard-nosed analysis that is so necessary.

Forty years of assumptions which have guided public policy have come to an end. Government policy is confused and the public largely unaware of how the countryside has changed, and is changing. The big debate of the last decade - the threat to landscapes and wildlife habitats resulting from modern farming techniques - produced a series of newsworthy set-piece conflicts in such hitherto obscure places as Halvergate Marshes, the Somerset Levels, Amberley and so on. But this is only one of a number of vital issues.

Until recently it was taken for granted that what was good for farmers was good for the countryside as a whole. So rural policy was delivered into the hands of the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Farmers' Union. The wartime Dig for Victory philosophy continued after the war, summed up in the phrase "every acre counts". Farmers were encouraged to increase production and reduce the cost of food. Entry into the Common Market did not alter those objectives but merely changed some of the means by which they were fulfilled. After 40 years the victory of agricultural productivity has been achieved: the technological miracle of modern farming has reaped unprecedented abundance.

Two major consequences have flowed from this achievement. The first - the subject of recent controversy - is the apparent surplus of agricultural land; by the early 1990s, it is estimated, this will total (depending on who is doing the counting) between two and ten million acres. To put it another way, an area the size of Devon and Derbyshire combined could be taken out of farming and we could still provide for all our food needs on the remainder. Moreover, this takes no account of imminent innovations in biotechnology which will accelerate the process still further.

The second consequence is social. The technological revolution in agriculture displaced half a million farm workers whose ability to find new jobs has been severely hampered by local planning policies opposed to new industrial and housing development in rural areas. Villages have become less farming communities than middle-class dormitory suburbs for people working in towns and cities. Today we can observe two nations in one village. Affluent newcomers are juxtaposed with deprived locals who have suffered severely from the ever-rising cost of houses, lost job



opportunities and cuts in rural transport and other services.

So far the government has not recognized the urgent need for a national countryside policy which would sort out the conflicting claims of different interest groups. Divided between two ministries, policies on agriculture, the environment and rural economy are approached piecemeal and end up pulling in different directions.

The package of measures for dealing with surplus agricultural land which Michael Jopling, the Agriculture Minister, announced at the NFU annual conference in February is a case in point. He was immediately attacked by the environmental lobby which concluded, wrongly, that green belt land would be released for housebuilding.

There are difficulties associated with all the options currently being canvassed. First there is the favoured Ministry of Agriculture option of "set-aside" - letting a proportion of land lie fallow each year. This would inevitably and justly be interpreted as "paying farmers to produce nothing". Furthermore, there is concrete evidence from the United States that it would not work. When set-aside was last tried there in the 1970s a 30 per cent reduction in acreage produced a 3 per cent increase in output as farmers happily accepted federal dollars

and farmed more intensively on the better land still in production.

Alternative approaches are equally fraught with difficulty. The timber lobby would like to grow softwoods on the surplus, but large-scale afforestation provokes the wrath of the environmentalists. Even Wimpey and Barrett in their wildest dreams would not know what to do with 10 million acres for housing development, while golf courses, theme parks and other recreational facilities would offer solutions only at the margin. Perhaps all farmers could be persuaded to farm less intensively on the existing amount of land, as some environmentalists wish. This would remove the surplus but remains unacceptable to farmers.

But rural Britain is no longer just agricultural Britain. It is not only farmers' needs which have to be taken into account. Much of the present rural population has little connection with farming, either economically or culturally. Moreover, the non-agricultural majority is often in the vanguard of the conservation movement, sometimes, at the local level, exhibiting a pronounced tendency to indulge in "the drawbridge effect": having made it into their rural idyll they try to reduce the opportunities of local people and others who may wish to follow them.

Politically in the ascendancy, they support the no-growth or low-growth policies for rural areas which are so typical of rural planning, especially in the South. They fuel the almost hysterical response to even modest and sensible proposals to adjust green belt and other designation policies. They also contribute to the peculiar myopia of the environmental lobby over social issues in the countryside.

The memorable "peat versus geese" controversy on the Scottish island ofIslay last year was a good example. The peat site is a grade one nature conservation area used by rare Greenland geese in winter, but the local distillery wanted to extract the peat to import a distinctive flavour to its malt whisky. David Bellamy and other conservationists were loudly booed at a public meeting by angry islanders who feared the loss of their distillery jobs. Environmentalists have paid too little attention to the social consequences of their policies.

Now that every acre is no longer needed for agriculture it should be possible to redress some of the social imbalance now apparent in our rural communities by relaxing the restrictions on the release of land for housing and commercial development. Michael Jopling's statement to the NFU conference was a modest step in that direction. But it was lost in the welter of ill-informed and sometimes mischievous outrage which followed, and which demonstrated the weight of political forces now ranged against the formulation of a national countryside policy.

The future growth of employment in rural Britain will not be provided by agriculture, nor even forestry, but by manufacturing and service industries, especially those in the high technology sector which do not need to be based in the towns. Since agriculture alone can no longer guarantee the sustained economic vitality of the countryside, more support should be provided for the Development Commission and its agencies.

What is conspicuously absent at present is a strategy to guide the use of resources between the legitimate but competing interests of farming, forestry, conservation, recreation and rural economic development. This requires a strengthening of strategic planning so that local development controls can be eased. Perversely, current government intentions offer the exact reverse: local voices over development control and no strategic counterbalance to the ensuing policy fragmentation. For if ever the countryside required strategic planning it is now.

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The author is Professor of Sociology at Essex University.

David Sainsbury

## A wider world of research

The debate about the funding of research and development is in danger of degenerating into a debate about whether or not the government should hand out more money. While a strong case can be made for more generous funding, it is clear that a policy of "more of the same" will not work. We need first to look at the way our technological resources are deployed.

Henry Ergas, the OECD economist, has divided the technology policies of different countries into those which are "diffusion-oriented" and those that are "mission-oriented". In "diffusion-oriented" countries such as West Germany, Switzerland and Sweden, resources have been put into education, co-operative research and product standardization, in order to upgrade the capacity of firms to use new technologies. These countries have by and large been economically successful over a wide range of major industries.

In "mission-oriented" countries resources have been allocated to projects of national significance, often concerned with national defence. Countries such as the US, the UK and France, which have adopted this approach, have as a whole been less successful than the "diffusion-oriented" ones.

What can be done to improve the performance of our national technological effort? First, the national R and D effort needs to be more closely aligned with industrial objectives. The government needs to examine critically whether it should continue to allocate such a high proportion of its research budget to defence. In 1984 49.6 per cent was allocated to defence, compared with 31.3 per cent in France and 9.8 per cent in West Germany. We also need to ask whether it is economically sensible to spend such a large proportion of the industrial research budget on "big science" projects such as nuclear energy and aerospace, with relatively small amounts being allocated to helping innovation directed towards market needs.

It will be argued by some people that it is not possible to align R and D with industrial objectives, given the unpredictable nature of scientific research. But other countries such as Japan and West Germany appear able to do so. In Japan in 1981 the "Next Generation Base-Technologies R and D Programme" was launched: £270 million was allocated to 12 selected fields over 10 years. The areas ranged from fine ceramics to composite materials, recombinant gene engineering and three-dimensional integrated circuits.

What makes this programme interesting is that it was initiated only after an enormous amount of market and economic research and specific objectives had been set for each piece of research. The recent proposal by the Advisory Council for Applied Research and

Development that a centre be set up to debate and plan the exploitation of future market opportunities offered by advances in science and technology seems an obvious first step for this country to take.

The second major change which is needed is for more resources to be put into the diffusion of new technology. For example, Department of Industry research establishments should concentrate more of their efforts on technology transfer than research and development. The government should also look for incentives to encourage industry to do more research. Research that is done in industry as a result of government incentives is much more likely to meet market needs than research done in universities. In Japan, for example, 25 per cent of any year-to-year increase in research and development expenditure is allowed as a tax credit, up to a limit of 10 per cent of total corporate tax.

Universities could also be encouraged to serve industry more directly, by shifting from deficit to incentive funding. If government wants universities to contribute more to industry, why doesn't it support the research which underlies such services by matching the level of funding that each university receives from industry? In this way its support would be subject to testing by market forces.

Finally, in sectors where British industry has not kept up with international best practice, there should be an active campaign to import foreign technology, whether through capital goods or licensing. For example, matching funds could be given to trade associations to encourage them to import technology in areas where British industry has lagged. Such an active campaign should be complemented by a deliberate effort to build up indigenous skills and know-how.

In a recent pamphlet published by the Public Policy Centre, *Wealth Creation and Jobs*, Christopher Smallwood and I have argued that the only way to reduce unemployment is by improving the performance of British industry in world markets. If we can improve the growth of exports and reduce the growth of imports, we can expand demand faster, and create more jobs, without running into a balance of payments crisis.

An important way the government can help industry compete in world markets is by deploying its technological resources more effectively. When it has done so, it may turn out that it needs to allocate more resources to R and D, but then it will know that it is getting a real payback from its expenditure.

The author is financial director of J. Sainsbury plc.

Paul Jennings

## Roaring brutes, Zen and now

There it stood, an elegant, suave statement of enormous, smooth, compressed power-with-beauty; a fusion of chromium, cream and shining black in a unity of pipes, cylinders, intricately interlocking rectangles and fins.

It leant at a precise angle on a gleaming strut that was mysteriously, effortlessly part of it. It was a motorcycle parked outside the police station in Bishopsgate, opposite Liverpool Street station in London. And it was a clear indication that a miracle is coming upon us, with Britain suddenly bursting into world economic and scientific primacy despite all appearances to the contrary (reminiscent of a certain blitz joke in the dark days of 1940-41 that we would eventually win the war - two skeletons, one with a tombstone under its arm, leaving a bombed London cemetery, policeman says: "What you doing with that?" Skeleton says, "Identity card, mate.")

For the fact is that on its petrol tank that machine did not say, as anyone would expect these days, something like Mitsubishi, Yamaha, Suzuki, Fujitama or whatever. It said Norton. I'm not saying, quite, that the nation that makes the best (and, merely incidentally, therefore exports the most) motorcycles must be the Top one. But the fact remains that when the British Empire spanned the world, and Uganda was as safe to live in as Kensington and a pound was worth five-point-something dollars, all motorcycles were Norton, AJS, BSA, Triumph, Francis-Barnett, or something else sounding as British as wood or Stonehenge - but not primitive.

For the real heaves there was the Ariel Square Four; I borrowed one from a priest and did a ton on that straight bit between Winchester and Basingstoke, in 1939. We were vaguely aware of one non-British make, the American Harley-Davidson, but that was far beyond the reach of most of us. I dare say my own progress was not untypical - a Francis-Barnett (£2 10/-), a BSA side-valve (£6), a Norton 50cc ohv (£8), all second-hand of course, before I matured to car status with an Austin 7 (£10) which lay in the open, right through the war in Coventry, blitzed and all, and started second-turn of the handle when I got back.

No doubt youths in Ilfracombe or Inverness alternated, like us, between roaring, deliciously pointless rages and tinkering, grinding valves in with gritty yellow paste, and so forth.

But motorcycles really are native to the West Midlands. Birmingham itself offers England's first whiff of Wales, the open road, Borrow's "wind on the heath, brother". It too was but recently a series of inviting wooded ridges before they were all bricked over; the Celtic tinmiths settled down to mix their skills with those of the now stolid Saxons, founding the multitudinous workshops of Birmingham and Wolverhampton. Suddenly - town halls, big non-conformist chapels, even orchestras.

Alas, thought the world, they've settled into a civic torpor. Modern motorcyclists have to do with Zen philosophy (there was a book about this, alas, or maybe hooray, it's too late for me to try it now). Little did they know.

But here comes this Norton, obviously, at first sight, one of the most sophisticated machines of our time. "Its competitor is a BMW," I read in this very paper a few days later. However, according to Constable Dighton of the Thames Valley Police it "handles better, rides smoother and is better designed for the job".

The relationship between the policeman and motorist, now that the mystery has been squeezed out of most western religion, is the nearest equivalent we have to that between master and pupil. "I swept out the master's hut for seven years, and cleaned up the leaves, and he would not answer my questions; and on the last day of the seventh year I was enlightened."

Our equivalent to this will be: "It is irrelevant that he passed you at 100, sir. You were doing 80." Or: "Could I ask you to breathe through this, sir? With one nostril, while breathing in through the mouth." Then the pupil/motorist (or perhaps more rarely motorcyclist) will be Enlightened. He will, of course, be in a car, or on a motorcycle, of a subtlety and power equal to that of the Norton. It will, naturally, be British. Like all the motorcycles in the world.

Frank Johnson's column is on page 18

## Gadaffi reels from Chad's Toyota army

Not for the first time, Colonel Gadaffi must feel like covering his ears against the news from Chad. Badly rattled by a series of defeats at the hands of the hardy nomad fighters of President Hissene Habré earlier this year, his invading legions have now been humiliated at the vital Libyan air base in Wadi Doum.

The capture over the weekend of this heavily defended oasis, after what is described in the Chadian capital, Ndjameña, as an "unforgettable" battle, has dealt a fearful blow to Gadaffi's hopes of regaining lost ground in the remote northern region. Barely a month ago, an estimated 5,000 fresh Libyan troops were reported to have been airlifted into Wadi Doum in preparation for a counter-offensive. According to the exultant Chadian authorities, some 800 of them now lie dead in the desert.

Even taking into account the usual inflation of communiques in this sort of conflict, Libyan losses in men and material since January have been grievous: as many as 1,500 killed, several hundred wounded and captured. For soldiers who would once shy nervously from the din of warplanes, Habré's mobile units, striking from nowhere in their heavily

armed Toyota jeeps, are acquiring themselves far better than their most devoted French instructors could have expected. After the rout at Wadi Doum, which must have yielded immense quantities of captured weapons to the victors, morale among Gadaffi's beleaguered troops, already fragile, will have plummeted.

No matter how the Libyan leader strives to play down these reverses - officially, he still denies having a single soldier in Chad - the impact of his foreign adventure is increasingly making itself felt at home. As casualties mount, the army has been recalling large numbers of reservists, and there are periodic reports of shortages of basic foods and fuel in outlying areas because trucks have been commandeered to ferry supplies to the garrisons in Chad.

At the same time, the "Chadian government-in-exile" which Gadaffi installed in his capital four years ago has sunk almost without trace (most of its forces, indeed, are now fighting alongside Habré's men).

The latest victory for Habré will be greeted with unqualified enthusiasm in Paris and Washington. For the French, it amply justifies the resolute refusal to allow the wily Chadian leader to suck them more directly into the struggle. When I was in Ndjameña in January, senior French military sources were doing their best to convince journalists that the war would not be required to fly protective air cover when government forces moved across the 16th parallel (beyond which France insists it will not commit its own combat forces). "All these boys are going to need secure supply lines, which is our business," one pilot breezily assured me. Sure enough, as the advance on Wadi Doum began, the dilapidated capital was once again being shaken by the thunder of huge cargo planes taking off around the clock.

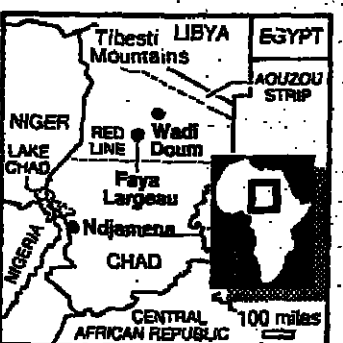
To the Reagan administration, hard pressed these days for

foreign policy coups, the drubbing Gadaffi has been receiving must be sheer delight. From the moment the first of the gigantic Galaxy transport planes crunched down on the reinforced runway at Ndjameña full of US arms and ammunition, the \$15 million in military aid allocated to Chad has looked like money well spent.

Back in January, it sometimes seemed that Washington rather than Paris was making the pace, possibly with the aim of edging the French deeper into the conflict in their former colony. Some observers certainly believe that the US has guaranteed that it will continue to provide the necessary hardware.

In the circumstances, the last remaining Libyan stronghold deep within Chad, the oasis of Faya-Largeau, would now appear to be doomed. With the desert all but controlled by the "Toyota brigades" and the powerful Libyan air force apparently unwilling to take the risk of low-level ground attacks, it is hard to see how Gadaffi can continue to supply the garrison there. His dream of forcing what is perhaps the poorest nation in the world into "Greater Libya" may soon be lost forever in the bloodstained sand.

Philip Jacobson







1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone: 01-481 4100.

## WE, THE EUROPEANS

"Determined to lay the foundations of an ever-closer union among the peoples of Europe, resolved to ensure the economic and social progress of their countries and by common action to eliminate the barriers which divide Europe, resolved by thus pooling their resources to preserve and strengthen peace and liberty."

Thirty years on, the sonorous phrases of the preamble to the Treaty of Rome have not lost their force.

There is a time and place this week for re-affirming the pieties of the founding fathers, the place being Rome and the time - Wednesday's thirtieth anniversary of the signing of the treaty. There is a place, too, for sober reflection on the setbacks, the conflicts of national interest, the periods of stagnation, the failures of political will.

To many in modern Europe, particularly the young, the fading photographs of the statesmen of the 1950s mean little. The new generation does not remember the hardships of the post-war years, the urgent need after Hitler to put a stop forever to bloodshed between Europeans, the impulse towards a democratic union to counter the communist threat from the east, the desire to bring West Germany into the family of nations, the hope of a Europe self-sufficient in food. Instead, it sees a modern Europe of waste, of food mountains, of political gravity trains, of bureaucratic wranglings and finicky regulations.

As never before, Europe needs a European vision to lift its eyes above such cynicism. It needs the kind of idealism which drove Edward Heath to negotiate British entry in 1973 despite countless "nons" and - it must be said - the reluctance and suspicion of many Britons. But the EEC also needs hard work and concrete progress in areas which matter in more practical ways to its 320 million citizens.

The EEC's agreed aim is the establishment by 1992 of a Europe in which we can all work, study and travel without hindrance, enjoying the benefits of a completed internal market without internal barriers. Put in those terms, the vision does, indeed, offer a practical reality. Can it be achieved?

The EEC has three current priorities each of which presents a major challenge: reform of its parlous finances and disastrous agricultural overspending; the North-South divide and the need to help the "less favoured regions" without impoverishing the North; and - a more recent concern - Europe's geopolitical interests and the prospect of a European defence policy. Britain has a key role in all of these.

## TODAY'S DRAMA, TOMORROW'S CRISIS

Before every election the Conservative Party produces a fat blue book to help candidates answer questions of public concern. It is a reasonable guide to what it perceives as priorities. In 1983 there were a mere twenty lines on the Research Councils that guard the nation's investment in its scientific, engineering, medical, agricultural and environmental future. This put them somewhere on a par with museums, pornography, lead in petrol and the future of Diego Garcia. And that is to take a generous interpretation. Eleven of the twenty lines concerned Sir Keith Joseph's opposition to allowing the social sciences to be considered in the same elite category as their physical colleagues.

Some elite, the scientists may retort. Those non-scientists who have followed our reports of recent weeks, typified most vividly yesterday by the revelation of a freeze on important new research into "superconductivity", may properly agree. It is to be hoped that at the coming election the priorities will be different. But so far the auguries are not good. There is not yet the sign that the Government is facing up to Britain's future as an advanced technological nation with anything like the verve with which it has attacked the problems of its past.

In this most immediate crisis, the Medical Research Council has deferred grants for any new research for at least three months. The Science and Engineering Research Council

To everyone's relief, Britain's financial disadvantage no longer dominates EEC affairs, thanks to Mrs Thatcher's much resented but justified and successful campaign to "get our money back". At the same time, Britain's commitment to Europe is undoubted. Even the Labour Party has stopped talking about withdrawal. We are the Europeans now.

The EEC is, of course, a useful scapegoat when things go wrong. It also tends to be given little credit when things go right. The achievements of 30 years - including the enlargement process - are too easy to underestimate, especially when on day to day issues the vision so often evaporates.

It has taken environment ministers a full year, for example, to inch their way toward agreement on reducing sulphur in gas, a major cause of urban pollution. The transport ministers are making the most painful progress toward liberalization of air transport and cheaper air fares.

In the end, however, the EEC process - irritating, fallible, prone to the lowest common denominator syndrome - is the least bad one we have. Hammering out agreement on cheaper air fares or pollution control will finally mean more to European consumers and producers than the symbols of unity, the flags, posters and anthems. The Single European Act, which only Ireland has yet to ratify, has evoked fears that national sovereignty will be further reduced. It will, but that is the whole point of the EEC.

Instead of resisting this trend it would be better to ensure that the right balance is struck between national interests and the wider European interest. The Commission, which is appointed, not elected, is increasingly evolving beyond its original executive role into a law-making body. It needs more democratic control.

In the long run, little can be achieved unless the EEC's outdated financial and farming policies are tackled. The Delors package for restructuring EEC finances, with revenues based on gdp rather than VAT receipts, may be a step in the right direction. In the end there may be more common ground between M Delors and Mrs Thatcher than is supposed - provided the Prime Minister's concern to preserve the hard-won British rebate of 1984 is met, and provided the Delors plan is not a device for increasing revenues rather than controlling expenditure.

What the Commission says it wants is essentially what Britain wants: sensible spending priorities and above all continuing reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). The momentum of the reform process begun under

the British Presidency at the end of last year must be kept up. It must not again succumb - as it well could - to narrow German and French farming interests. If Europe can achieve all this there will be much to celebrate at the next anniversary.

But the EEC must walk before it runs. There is much talk of the need for a European defence or security policy. The EEC certainly has a foreign policy dimension: it would not be worth much, after all, if it were still only a customs union. But the Single Act goes further and states that "closer co-operation on questions of European security would contribute in an essential way to the development of a European identity in external policy matters" and that the EEC is ready to co-ordinate its positions more closely "on the political and economic aspects of security".

Europe at thirty does need a distinctive voice to ensure that European interests are met when the superpowers conclude arms deals such as the proposed zero-zero option in Euro-missiles. But such a voice is more likely to be based on the new arms co-operation between France and Britain, and on France's apparent willingness to consider its *force de frappe* as protection for West Germany. What is needed is, in other words, a new Anglo-Franco-German entente, perhaps reviving the European defence community which failed to get off the ground in the 1950s, perhaps within the framework of the long-moribund Western European Union (WEU).

It is too early for a defence policy for the EEC as a whole. First, neither Ireland nor Denmark could agree to it. More important, it would be a fundamental error to take any action which undermined Nato or which gave Washington the impression that the EEC was extending the transatlantic hostility - which is already at dangerous levels on the trade front - into the security sphere.

It would be wiser for the Community to concentrate on getting its house in order, putting EEC finance, agriculture, technology and trade on a firmer footing as it moves towards the target date of 1992 and the completion of the internal market. Only then can the Twelve consider broadening their competence into areas like defence.

Only then, too, will the EEC be able even to consider whether it wants or needs a thirteenth member in Turkey. The best that can be said at this stage about the forthcoming Turkish application for membership is that it proves, if proof were needed, that the EEC of 1987 is sufficiently successful to be a club which outsiders want to join.

has put a halt on financing any new work in the natural sciences until September. These decisions put a freeze on scores of proposals for studies that have already been assessed as of the first class, or alpha-rated schemes as they are called, for which funds should be available automatically.

The idea that anyone should have an "automatic" claim to public funds rightly raises the hackles of Mrs Thatcher and Mr Lawson who feel that demands and to prove that the money is well spent. In the fields of education and science that is not always so easy. Improvements in the management of resources are needed but, as Sir Keith Joseph never learnt, they do not come without cost. The wheels of change need the oil of cash. His successor, Mr Kenneth Baker won that cash for education. He has not won it for science.

It is a grim irony, in fact, that the very success in winning a 24 per cent pay rise for university teachers is the source of the research councils' current problems. They have to pay the increased salaries out of money that would otherwise be spent on the laboratory bench.

It will be argued that the educators have paid a price for their pay rises. Universities have accepted rationalisations that a few years ago they preferred to reject. Although there still remains some misguided egalitarianism, demanding that all academic

## Case for widening court's range

From Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC  
Sir, Your Legal Affairs Correspondent reports (March 19) that the Home Secretary is desirous of extending the powers of the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) to include a general power to order a retrial, and not to limit the power (as at present) in ordering a retrial only where fresh evidence has been adduced on appeal. Such a provision, by way of a new clause in the Criminal Justice Bill, would be a welcome addition to the criminal appellate process.

May I suggest that the existence of the Criminal Justice Bill, which has just completed its committee stage in the House of Commons, provides an opportunity for another amendment to the court's powers? Section 9(4), Criminal Appeal Act 1967, provided as follows:

"For the purposes of this Act the Court of Criminal Appeal may, if they think it necessary or expedient in the interests of justice - where any question arising on the appeal involves a prolonged examination of documents or accounts, or any scientific or local investigation, which cannot in the opinion of the Court conveniently be conducted before the Court, order the reference of the question in manner provided by rules of Court for inquiry and report to a special commissioner appointed by the Court, and act upon the report of any such commissioner so far as they think fit to do so."

When Parliament came to re-visit the criminal appeal system in

## Medical records for all to see

From Mr Robert Bear  
Sir, The proposed second reading of the Access to Personal Files Bill (report, February 21) will have greatly encouraged those who believe that the right to know, and so to check, what written records are held about themselves is one of the essential steps towards greater freedom of information. But there will be widespread disappointment if, after the Bill has gone into committee on March 25, the Government succeeds in imposing the restrictions foreshadowed by the Minister of State, Home Office, in his speech in the House on February 20.

Medical records may be most at risk. They are bound to create extra administrative costs, and they will require the safeguards which the Bill includes. But, notwithstanding the natural anxiety of the BMA, the Government should give most weight to the support which the Bill has received, not only from over 100 organisations, including the Royal Colleges of Nursing and Midwives, but also from those doctors who have already come to know the advantages of making their notes available to patients.

Access to computerised medical records will be permitted, on certain conditions, under the Data Protection Act. It would be inconsistent, as well as damaging, if future to medical records covered by the new Bill.

Yours faithfully,  
PATRICK NAIRNE,  
St Catherine's College, Oxford,  
March 20.

## R & D shortfall

From the Managing Director of QMC Industrial Research Ltd  
Sir, Much of the correspondence on industrial research in the UK has concentrated on costs and fiscal incentives to reduce costs in industrial R & D (research and development). In my experience of R & D management the problem has always been to give business managers a realistic and convincing vision of the benefits of R & D. Once this is done the business managers see the work as their programme, defend it in advance times and apply the results when they emerge.

The greatest problem R & D managers face is to persuade other managers that their products and technologies, at a time they have just convinced their superiors that they are the best, will, over a relatively short time, become standard and then backward.

The R & D manager's message, backed up by extensive research into technology development and change, is that this process is inevitable and indeed beneficial.

## Taking advantage

From Mr Donald Cunningham  
Sir, When the Government abolished the relief on life assurance premiums in 1984 my protests were met by claims that abolition was in the interests of "fiscal neutrality". Put in layman's language it was contended that investment through life assurance should carry no tax advantage over direct investment in unit trusts or shares.

How, I wonder, does Mr Lawson reconcile that doctrine of 1984 with the tax-free investment of up to £2,400 per annum allowed by his newly introduced personal equity plan?

Yours faithfully,  
DONALD CUNNINGHAM,  
95 Holland Road, Maidstone, Kent.

## Support for alliance

From Sir Peter Vannack, MEP for Cleveland and Yorkshire North (European Democrat (Conservative))  
Sir, It is indeed good news, as you stress in your leader, "All change on defence" (March 19), that the enthusiasm for WEU (Western European Union) is shared by Sir Geoffrey Howe, because, undoubtedly, it can play a more significant part if it is adequately supported.

Spain and Portugal, now they have joined the EEC, should be brought in under the Treaty of Brussels as soon as convenient to broaden its base. Its advice and effectiveness would further be enhanced if some MEPs were appointed from Strasbourg in addition to the MEPs appointed by the member States.

Yours truly,  
PETER VANNECK,  
2/10 Brompton Square, SW3.

## Israel and US

From Mr J. Garnel  
Sir, David Watt (March 13) asks whether Israel's special relationship with the USA can continue following the conviction of Jonathan Pollard for spying for the Israelis. It is precisely because of the US-Israel alliance that there is a mitigating factor in the spying offence and therefore the special relationship will continue. Pollard passed military secrets to an ally of the US, not to a potential enemy.

A certain degree of exchange of military information between Israel and the US does regularly occur. David Watt cites Ariel Sharon claiming

if they [the Americans] had passed on as much intelligence as they ought it wouldn't have been necessary to spy on them whereas Sharon argued that there should be a reciprocal exchange and Israel in the past had passed more secret weapon technology on to the USA than she had received in return.

The Israelis do not believe that "because of the Holocaust the whole world owes Israel a living" (as David Watt asserts), but forty years after its establishment most of the Arab world does not recognise the legitimacy of the Jewish State and the Israelis have more reason than any other to be preoccupied about the defence of their State.

Yours faithfully,  
J. GARNEL,  
1 Sussex Court,  
Eaton Road, Hove, Sussex.

## Relaxing fire rules

From Mr R. T. D. Wilmot  
Sir, Mr Swann's concern (March 20) over the review of the 1985 Building Regulations is not shared by many international fire experts. At the EEC fire symposium in 1984 at Luxembourg a working party report said:

and not a sign of bad management. The research into the plant and product after next must be going on while the current technology is successful.

The second major problem is the business plan. A good business plan is essential to guide most of the R & D programme. However, a business plan is no better than its underlying assumptions.

Some part of any R & D portfolio should be more open-ended so that a business has some options nearly ready when external circumstances change. As the argument over coal versus nuclear energy indicates, forecasters' confidence in their predictions is proportional to the magnitude of their last error.

It is this option generation which has suffered the most from cutbacks in research budgets and which will show up in a company's ability to weather the next unpredictable storm.

Yours sincerely,  
H. L. ROBERTS,  
Managing Director,  
QMC Industrial Research Ltd,  
229 Mile End Road, E1.

## Fields for scope

From Mr Robert Saunders  
Sir, George Scates's recollection (March 7) of the days when manual labour dominated farm work differs from mine. Before the combine harvester and pick-up baler, or even the hay sweep, we used to pitch three swaths of hay or three lines of stocks of corn on to a wagon.

I followed the example of my father and what was the usual custom in this part of the world and always took the outside line myself. This meant that with every pitchful one had to walk some yards further than did the two employees who were adjacent to the wagon, one on either side.

Like a thief at a treasure hunt I undertook the heavy task of removing the sacks from behind the machine and helping to load them on to a wagon. One also did one's share of unloading: many a 1½cwt sack of oats or even 2cwt sack of barley did I carry up the granary steps. The steps and the granary have gone, but their memory remains.

The 2½cwt sacks of wheat did not go up the steps, as we stored wheat on the level in the barn; even so I broke with tradition and lifted sacks of wheat to 2cwt and sold it by the hundredweight rather than the "quarter" long before this became commonplace.

Far worse than carrying sacks of wheat was unloading 2cwt sacks of slabs of cattle cake. A sack of grain is pliable and fits comfortably on one's shoulders; not so the rigid and hard slabs of hated memory!

Yours sincerely,  
ROBERT SAUNDERS,  
E. F. Saunders & Sons Ltd,  
Friar Mayne Farm,  
Broadmayne, Dorchester, Dorset.

responsibility on property owners who could then employ fire safety engineers to advise them.

The centre's international studies suggest that fire research, education and publicity play a more important part in national fire experience than fire protection in buildings. For example, most Japanese people live in wooden houses with paper windows and interior walls. Yet Japanese fire losses and fire deaths compare favourably with Britain's record.

The fundamental reason for this superior Japanese record is fire education.

## On the side of Latin

From Mr Robert Bear  
Sir, A big bravo to Philip Howard (March 16) for his eloquent and convincing explanation why he is "dogged over Latin". May I suggest, however, that the main reason for keeping the classics alive in schools is that many intelligent boys and girls actually enjoy learning Latin and Greek. Unravelling a seemingly labyrinthine and obscure sentence can be as satisfying as solving *The Times* crossword and a more enriching experience.

Unfortunately, both within and without the classroom walls, utilitarian or logical reasons for teaching or learning this or that subject tend to be emphasized, while the pupils' pure enjoyment of lessons is often overlooked.

Many a subject will surely much alive on the school timetable suffers grievously from neglecting this aspect of the process of teaching and learning. And this to some extent explains in particular the poor standards in other languages, such as French.

Yours sincerely,  
ROBERT BEAR,  
Cheltenham Language Tutors,  
3 Kensington Avenue,  
Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

## Much ado . . .

From Mr D. J. Woods  
Sir, Your correspondent (March 18) may be reassured to learn that, in a constantly changing world, some things do indeed remain the same. My nine-year-old son also has before him F. R. Leavis's *First Steps in Eating*. With a few more strokes of the pen, however, the author has become Cliff Richard.

Need one be concerned about the future of classics in schools in face of this incontrovertible evidence of a Latin primer's continued appeal for young children?

Yours faithfully,  
D. J. WOODS,  
111 High Street,  
Lindfield, West Sussex,  
March 19.

It seems that even in the home of lost causes a master of arts can no longer be expected to know his *cognomen* from his *praenomen*.

Yours faithfully,  
HENRY KNORPEL,  
Conway,  
32 Sunnybank,  
Woodcote Green,  
Epsom, Surrey.

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March 19.

## ON THIS DAY

MARCH 24 1909

The importance of Shackleton's expedition lay in pioneering the route to the polar plateau by way of the Beardmore Glacier, the route that was to follow on his way to the South Pole, which he reached on January 17, 1912, a month after Amundsen.

## THE SOUTH POLE.

TELEGRAM FROM LIEUTENANT SHACKLETON.

The following telegram from Lieutenant Shackleton was received in London yesterday:

Half Moon Bay, New Zealand, Tuesday. The Nimrod Antarctic Expedition left the base of operations at McMurdo Sound on October 20, 1908. The following took part in the final expedition over the ice after leaving the ship: Messrs. Adams, Marshall, Will, and myself.

The most southerly point reached was lat. 88 degrees 23 minutes, long. east 162. The journey was very difficult. After crossing several mountains we reached a plateau 10,000 ft. high. Several new mountain ranges were discovered. The distance travelled was 1,708 statute miles, and the time occupied was 126 days. In all more than 100 new mountain peaks were discovered. Both the equipment and the food supplies proved very satisfactory. The Manchurian pines did as well as was expected. We all felt the hardships of the journey very severely. Good zoological discoveries were made, and important sledge journeys were undertaken west and north.

The south magnetic pole was reached in lat. 72.28, long. 154. Mr. J. K. Davis, first mate, Mr. A. Forbes Mackay, assistant surgeon, and Mr. Mawson made north-westerly sledge journeys lasting 122 days, and covered a distance of 1,260 statute miles. The winter was mild, and the lowest temperature they encountered was 40 degrees below zero Fahr. The geological results of the expedition are as important as the zoological. The Nimrod encountered heavy pack ice. A feature of the expedition was the ascent of Mount Erebus, the southern-most volcano in the world.

## A REVIEW OF THE WORK.

Lieutenant Shackleton has accomplished one of the greatest feats in the history of Polar exploration. He has succeeded in arriving, at one attempt, 6 deg. of latitude nearer the Pole than any previous expedition, either to Antarctica or in the Arctic. It will be remembered that Captain Scott, in December, 1902, reached a latitude of 83 deg. 16 min. 33 sec. south, starting from about 78 deg. of latitude, and so exceeded his predecessors by close on 4 deg. Dr. Nansen in the North, in the course of a very few weeks, succeeded in surpassing previous records by about 3 deg. That in itself was a remarkable feat under the conditions in which he had to work. This has since been outstripped both by the Duke of the Abruzzi and by Commander Peary, but neither one nor the other has succeeded in surpassing his predecessor by such a distance as has Lieutenant Shackleton, who, it will be seen, has reached, to within about 115 miles of the South Pole.

Lieutenant Shackleton had this advantage over Captain Scott, that he was familiar with the conditions that he had to face, and of his experience he has evidently taken ample advantage. It will be remembered that when Captain Scott reached his furthest point he could make out as far south as at least 83 deg. and see bearing away to the south and south-east great ranges of mountains, and it was for these mountains that Lieutenant Shackleton evidently made, on the hazardous journey on which he and his companions, Mr. Adams, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Will, set out from McMurdo Sound on October 20, 1908. The most southerly point reached in 88 deg. 23 min. was in longitude 162 deg. east, which seems to indicate that he practically continued the route which he, in company with Captain Scott and Dr. Wilson, followed in 1902.

... although Lieutenant Shackleton's expedition has accomplished far more than might have been expected in the time at his disposal, there still remains a vast amount to be done before we have an adequate idea of the extent of the continent, of the outlines of its coast, of the characteristics of its various sections, and of the life of the seas all around its shores.

## Late release

From Mr Tadeusz Jarski  
Sir, A title over a photograph in today's issue of *The Times* (later editions, March 19) reads: "Soviet dissident released two years early". Surely, Sir, Mr Khodorovich has been released four years late. Yours faithfully,  
TADEUSZ JARSKI (Chairman, Solidarity with Solidarity),  
7 Quintin Avenue, SW20,  
March 19.

## In perpetuity?

From Mr J. A. Thornton  
Sir, I understand Mr N. W. Ayres's concern (March 16) for his £1 premium bond. I have a whole family of them, ranging from 17 to 30 years old; the eldest will be 31 in November. They have all led a completely uneventful life, managing to make no demands on Ernie or myself over all these years.

I think that they would now be embarrassed to be picked out and have their numbers printed in the paper.

Yours faithfully,  
J. A. THORNTON,  
32 Overstrand Mansions,  
Prince of Wales Drive, SW11,  
March 16.











## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

This selective guide to entertainment and events throughout Britain appears from Monday to Friday, followed in the Saturday section by a preview of the week ahead. Items for inclusion should be sent to The Times Information Service, PO Box 7, 1 Virginia Street, London E1 9XN

**BOOKING KEY**  
★ Seats available  
★ Returns only

THEATRE  
LONDON

★ **ANATOL:** Schnitzler's bitter-sweet world-wise scenes in the life of a Viennese philosopher. Gaiety Theatre, 111 Pentonville Road, London W11 (01-229 0705). Tube: Notting Hill, Mon-Sat 7.30-9.30pm, £4 plus £1 membership, until March 22.

★ **BRIGHTON BEACH MEMOIRS:** Neil Simon's vivid recollection of a Brooklyn childhood. West of England, Dorset Theatre, 111 Pentonville Road, London W11 (01-229 0705). Tube: Notting Hill, Mon-Sat 7.30-9.30pm, £4 plus £1 membership, until March 22.

★ **DANTON'S DEATH:** The Rude Machine's production of the German season with Eddi Reader. Young Vic Theatre, 66 The Cut, London SE1 (01-828 5363). Tube: Waterloo, Mon-Sat 7.45-10.15pm, matinee Wed 2.15-4.45pm, £5.

★ **DECADENCE:** Revival of Steven Berkoff's ferocious study of the upper classes. With Linda Marlowe. Limited season, proving very popular. Wyndham's Theatre, Charing Cross Road, London WC2 (01-836 3028). Tube: Leicester Square, Mon-Sat 8.30-10.15pm, matinee Sat 2.15-4.45pm, £4.50-£10.50, until April 4.

★ **THE HENRYS:** Michael Bogdanov's impressive production of Shakespeare's Henry plays, with Michael Pennington as Prince Hal and Henry V, and John Woodvine as Falstaff. Old Vic, Waterloo Road, London SE1 (01-828 7616). 01-221 1821. Tube: Waterloo, Henry IV part 1 Wed and Thurs 7.30-10.30pm, 7.30-10.30pm, Henry IV part 2 Wed and Thurs 7.30-10.30pm, Sat 3-6pm, Henry V Wed 2.30-5.30pm and Sat 7.45-10.45pm, £20-£50 special ticket for all three plays £24, until May 2.

★ **NUNSENSE:** Award-winning off-Broadway musical set in a convent too poor to bury all of its nuns who have been poisoned by vichyssoise. Honor Blackman stars as Sister Superior. Fortune Theatre, Russell Square, London WC2 (01-836 2239). Tube: Covent Garden, Mon-Fri 8.10-10.20pm, Sat 8.30-10.50pm, matinee Thurs and Sat 3-5.20pm, £2-£13.50.

★ **THE THREE SISTERS:** Strongly cast Chekhov in a new translation by Michael Frayn. Gaiety Theatre, 111 Pentonville Road, London W11 (01-828 5363). Station: Greenwhich, Mon-Sat 7.45-10.15pm, matinee Sat 2.30-5.30pm, £3-£7.50.

★ **WOMAN IN MIND:** Polignat Ayckbourn drama with award-winning Julia McKenzie as a wife at her wit's end. Vaudeville Theatre, Strand, WC2 (01-836 9887). 01-240 7020. Tube: Charing Cross, Mon-Fri 8.10-10.15pm, Sat 8.30-10.45pm, matinee Wed 2.30-4.45pm, Sat 2-5.15pm, £2-£12.50.

★ **LONG RUNNERS:** ★ The Business of Murder: Mystery Theatre (01-629 3038). ★ Cats: New London Theatre (01-405 0072). 01-405 0073. ★ The House of Cards: Drury Lane Theatre (01-836 8108/9). 01-240 9066/7. ★ The House of Cards: Drury Lane Theatre (01-836 8108/9). 01-240 9066/7. ★ The House of Cards: Drury Lane Theatre (01-836 8108/9). 01-240 9066/7.

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## OUT OF TOWN

★ **BRADFORD:** ★ Kias Me Kater: Paul Jones as Petruchio and Nichola McAuliffe as Kate in the RSC's first American musical. Tickets scarce. Albion Theatre, Morley Street (0274 73200). Mon-Sat 7.30-9.30pm, matinee Wed 2.30-5.15pm, Sat 2-5.15pm, until March 22.

★ **BRIGHTON:** ★ The Resizable Rise of Arturo Usc Grif Rhy Jones as Brecht's gangster leader learning how to rule the world. Theatre Royal, New Road, (0273 26488) Mon-Thurs 7.45-10.15pm, Fri and Sat 8.15-10.45pm, matinee Thurs 2.30-5pm, Sat 2-5.30pm, £3-29.

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Animation is always regarded as the poor relation of "live" film, but in this country it is the most popular form of entertainment. Yet film is most nearly itself when it approximates to animation; in other words, when it indulges its capacity for fantasy, poetry and the surreal. Fred Astaire can only aspire to the mobility of Mickey Mouse; Peckinpah's violence is nothing compared to Tom and Jerry. British animators are thin on the ground, but Richard Williams, born a Canadian, has been labouring away in this country since 1955. Seeing *Snow White* was apparently his formative experience, although having a mother who was a



freelance illustrator for Disney must have helped. Much of his early work in this country was in television commercials, but he is probably best remembered for his animation inserts in Tony Richardson's 1968 film, *The Charge of the Light Brigade*, which cleverly recreated the dense line drawings characteristically of *Punch* in the last century. Since then, he has won over 227 international awards for such work as the Pink Panther credit sequences. An exhibition of his Animation Artwork, some for sale, is at Richard Williams Animation Ltd, 13 Solihole Square, London W1, 25-27 March, 10am-6pm. Chris Packman

CONCERTS  
LUNCHTIME

★ **PERCUSSION:** Wayne Goss plays his new album, *Wayne Goss*, on the percussion. 1.15-1.30pm, £2.50. 1.30-1.45pm, £2.50. 1.45-2.00pm, £2.50. 2.00-2.15pm, £2.50. 2.15-2.30pm, £2.50. 2.30-2.45pm, £2.50. 2.45-3.00pm, £2.50. 3.00-3.15pm, £2.50. 3.15-3.30pm, £2.50. 3.30-3.45pm, £2.50. 3.45-4.00pm, £2.50. 4.00-4.15pm, £2.50. 4.15-4.30pm, £2.50. 4.30-4.45pm, £2.50. 4.45-5.00pm, £2.50. 5.00-5.15pm, £2.50. 5.15-5.30pm, £2.50. 5.30-5.45pm, £2.50. 5.45-6.00pm, £2.50. 6.00-6.15pm, £2.50. 6.15-6.30pm, £2.50. 6.30-6.45pm, £2.50. 6.45-7.00pm, £2.50. 7.00-7.15pm, £2.50. 7.15-7.30pm, £2.50. 7.30-7.45pm, £2.50. 7.45-8.00pm, £2.50. 8.00-8.15pm, £2.50. 8.15-8.30pm, £2.50. 8.30-8.45pm, £2.50. 8.45-9.00pm, £2.50. 9.00-9.15pm, £2.50. 9.15-9.30pm, £2.50. 9.30-9.45pm, £2.50. 9.45-10.00pm, £2.50. 10.00-10.15pm, £2.50. 10.15-10.30pm, £2.50. 10.30-10.45pm, £2.50. 10.45-11.00pm, £2.50. 11.00-11.15pm, £2.50. 11.15-11.30pm, £2.50. 11.30-11.45pm, £2.50. 11.45-12.00pm, £2.50. 12.00-12.15pm, £2.50. 12.15-12.30pm, £2.50. 12.30-12.45pm, £2.50. 12.45-1.00pm, £2.50. 1.00-1.15pm, £2.50. 1.15-1.30pm, £2.50. 1.30-1.45pm, £2.50. 1.45-2.00pm, £2.50. 2.00-2.15pm, £2.50.



# THE ARTS

## Superior casting

shot", said everyone to at the end of last night's *Milking* (BBC2), every- being Maddy, David and best played by that notable rayer of the spiritually arched, Brad Dourif, who red in Huston's *Wise* id had not been provoked equent appeals to His Son coming on court at Finch- Meadow to give Mac the 5th a final stop-volley. He

## TELEVISION

merely agreed to a request did a little electric illumina- to his own moonlighting striking a murderer dead a forked flash of that al strobe of his he keeps a rainy day.

Of course, the man had it ling. He had abased the rament of the confusion by ding along his girlfriend's tend to be his wife and sical, and to be attractive ough to tempt the priest to at to marry her, though not see what she looked like.

Not that he knew she was rried until David and ddie, whom he hired to find told him. And, of course, was not anyway, not that would have wanted to marry even if he had known cause she was not what she might she was - though he ad a clue what she was cept suicidal, while in fact 's was conspiratorially mur- rous.

Anyway, neither is a very od basis for a lasting ship, just as making and dates with priests is rhaps not the best way to mit a perfect murder.

Fortunately, humour nor- ally comes to the rescue of a plot in *Moonlighting* never it starts creaking yond even pastiche, and last ght's episode had some very my moments apart from the sidual smug bonhomie.

A bout of voyeurism by avid was a neat counterpoint the out-of-sight fixation, nd the coup de grace was articularly fine since the urderer, like a modern icona- st, had seized a television erial and was about to deliver final solution to the problems f David's thinking hair. That s until the great director in the ky tuned in. Nice shot.

## Andrew Hislop

After six years pottering about in the fringes of the New York lub scene, including a stint as he backing band of Otis Blackwell, the Smithereens inally got to make their own bum last year. Unfortunately, *Especially for You* ounds like a rather weedy distillation of hand-me-down ower pop and does little to ndicate the group's much ore weighty and impressive ppeal as a live act.

Led by Pat DiNizio, an English Literature and Journal- ism graduate of New York University, they looked about s plain a four-piece line-up as ne could imagine; the first

# Strength and vision in secret obsession

Not, surely, yet another great undiscovered modern master? We seem to have been discover- ing, or rediscovering, so many of them of late. And quite often the news of unrecognized greatness, if not altogether without foundation, seems to have been uncomfortably, destructively, exaggerated in order to attract attention, so that some kind of backlash sets in. Instead of being grateful for small mercies we carp because the prophesied special grace has not descended upon our hopeful heads.

So, even if one liked (as I did) the work of Harold Shapinsky, the New York Abstract Expressionist who was last discovered by Akumal Ramachander, endorsed by Ronald Alley and exhibited at the Mayor Gallery, a little healthy scepticism seems to be in order as we approach that of David Carr, whose exhibition (his first one-man show in Britain, nearly 20 years after his death) at the Mayor until May 2 has followed almost exactly the same route to realization.

The story of Carr is in fact very different from that of Shapinsky. He was quite a familiar figure in the art world, but almost entirely as a patron and friend of artists. Many who knew him for years knew he painted, but were not aware of just how obsessive his preoccupation with painting was, and seldom if ever saw examples of his art. The problem here seems to have been one of money and modesty.

Carr came from a wealthy Quaker family (the biscuit people who owned Peek Frean), and never had to make a living by his art, or

## GALLERIES

David Carr  
Mayor

Ilya Glazunov  
Barbican Concourse

indeed any other way if he did not want to. Independent wealth is often an inhibiting factor with artists of genuine if not outstanding talent, because, however serious they are about what they do, they never have to push their talent to its uttermost. The only antidote to this is total obsession. That Carr seems to have had: there was something he desperately needed to express, and nothing was allowed to stand in the way of his doing so.

At the same time, he was too modest (or possibly too much the opposite) to want or need to show his work and have it measured against that of the contemporary artists he knew, admired and collected. From the art now be- lieved to view one could work out fairly exactly who these were.

There are beautifully taut, precise drawings for paintings of the immediately postwar years like *Man with Pipe* and *Still Life* or the contemporary *Self-Portrait*, which, much more than the paintings they prepare for, recall overwhelmingly the early work of Lucian Freud, so it is no surprise to learn that Carr studied alongside Freud in Cedric

Morris's schools at Dedham (for the accidental burning of which he may have been partly responsible) and Benton End. Some of the early, dark-toned paintings of peasant women so clearly inhabit the same world as Lowry that we could guess Lowry was one of his enthusiasms, as a collector and a friend.

A little later, Carr's paintings, notably in the series of *Man and Machine* pictures, become more deliberately modern (self-consciously, one might say, except that this sustains itself as a natural development) in a way which makes us sense the influence of Picasso filtered through Jankel Adler, and in this case coming apparently from Adler through Colquhoun and MacBryde, whom Carr knew well. The subject-matter particularly suggests Prunella Clough. Later still, it seems Carr went over to complete abstraction, though this phase is not represented in the present show, and also took up sculpture, which was shown at last in a one-man show (in New York, not London) the year of his death.

So, is he in fact any good? Is he worth all the fuss and promotion? The answer, I think, must be a qualified yes. Though the influences on his work are unmistakable, he certainly had a strength and vision of his own.

The drawings are in some ways superior to the paintings - it seems to have taken him some time to loosen up and paint with ease - but the paintings also have a sort of awkward power and not explicable oddity. (It is curious,



Influences on David Carr: Lucian Freud in *Self-Portrait* (c.1947), Picasso in *Man and Machine IX* (c.1953)

incidentally, that many of his figures are sitting at table, and in most cases are not allowed to continue beneath the table, even though the lower edge of the table is quite firmly depicted.) The latest *Man and Machine* pictures are the most powerful of all, and one would be fascinated to see what came after.

It may be doubted if he is actually superior to Colquhoun and MacBryde, or Clough for that matter, and presumably it is the unfamiliarity of his name which has given this show precedence over desirable retrospectives of the two latter. But here it is, and here he is, and he is certainly worth more than a desultory glance, if maybe the elaborate book *David Carr: The Discovery of an Artist* (Quartet, £15) is pushing it a bit. No doubt, unfortunately, about Ilya Glazunov, billed as the most

popular artist in Russia today, whose work is being shown until April 20 in the Concourse Gallery of the Barbican. In the present climate of opinion towards Gorbachov's Russia, it would be wonderful to be able to say that you will find qualities of greatness here, but with the best will in the world...

The show's sponsors have been making valiant attempts to represent Glazunov (born 1930) as a rebel against the Soviet Establishment who somehow managed to win through, even though he was not exactly a part of the officially approved school of Socialist Realism. His history does not in fact support this view, since he has been for more than 20 years the most exhibited, most financially successful artist in Russia,

allowed to travel the world to paint portraits of such notables as Mrs Gandhi and Gina Lollobrigida when most of his generation had to stay at home and concentrate on heroic workers. Indeed, though the realist tradition derived from the so-called Luminaries of the later 19th century has been in the ascendant since the early Thirties, the fairy-tale and historical illustration school deriving from painters like Repin and Vasnetsov, to which Glazunov clearly belongs, has been almost equally approved. Here and there one can detect tiny little points which might be considered daring, but it does not amount to anything much, and does not in any way interfere with his accessibility for a mass public and philistine administration.

John Russell Taylor



Barry James: originally auditioned in a Victoria coffee bar

# Ambushing the listener

Barry James is quite used to playing characters who are, in his own words, "off the wall". There was, for instance, Seymour in *Little Shop of Horrors*, who was pretty enough to feed his own blood to his favourite carnivorous singing plant. More recently, he played the screwed-up teen- aged son in Arthur Miller's *The American Clock* at the National. Now enter Mendel, the tenuous New York Jewish shrink with more neuroses than all his patients put together, in *March of the Falsettos*, which opens at the Albany tonight.

James promises that Mendel will be the nuttiest of them all, and arguably his biggest challenge to date, because the role is entirely sung. The piece, which plays at a frantic 75 minutes without interval, has been dubbed "Woody Allen with songs", and it won a clutch of awards in New York, including the Outer Critics Circle award for best off-Broadway musical.

It is not quite jolly musical, not quite Brechtian Singspiel, James explains. It would be better likened to a cantata for five people, with touches of Sondheim melody and smatches of rock. The lyrics, he says, tend to ambush rather than lull the listener, though it does have some middlebrow hummable tunes.

Where does the psychiatrist fit in? He is the link between all the other characters. He helps sort out the emotional mess that ensues when a nuclear professional American family of mom, pop and 12-year-old son split up after the father sets up home with a young man called Marvin. In the wake of Aids-ad saturation and the demise of *Cage aux folles* not long ago, perhaps *March* has missed its mo-

ment? James disagrees. "This is not predominantly a gay play, it's not just about a relationship between men, like *Cage* or *Torch Song Trilogy*", he says. A stubby, dark-eyed man with cropped hair which he has only just stopped dyeing - I went grey at 23", he admits to an extravagant streak. The platinum watch had already made his confession superfluous. "If you're going to bring the Aids connotation to everything, you'd end up paranoid."

He finds it hard to sympathize with the man in the musical who walks out on his family, he must admit - probably because his own family, of Welsh, Jewish and French extraction, was broken up when he was a baby. "I have hardly ever talked about it, but I met my father for the second time only while I was doing my first stint at the National Theatre in 1967. I didn't feel anything, actually, it was rather like meeting a foreigner. But I think I've inherited his musicianship."

His theatrical career began early, at 16, and unconventionally. Returning from visit-

ing a school chum, he got chatting to a member of a touring company on the coach. He auditioned in a coffee bar in Victoria Coach Station and telegraphed his mother at home in Surrey that he would not be coming home for a while as he was playing Timothy in *Rumpelstiltskin*. "She was most upset. I was quite impulsive in those days."

He joined the National in the Old Vic days. "For my first role, as a walk-on black-moor servant in *Love for Love*, Olivier came in to help with my make-up. 'Do the high-lights first, Barry dear, then the dark and then rub them through with a cloth and they will gleam beautifully', he said. And he was quite right. He'd just finished doing Otello. It was quite a small company and being in such close proximity with someone so charismatic, so great, you just hope that some of it sticks."

His own home seems like an Aladdin's cave, full of oriental rugs, Art Nouveau water-colours and oil paintings. A three-quarter length wolf fur coat - "my insurance against getting colds" - hangs in the wardrobe, although these days friends tend not to want to sit next to him when he wears it.

## CONCERT

Philharmonia/  
Sinopoli  
Festival Hall

The Philharmonia Chorus is sounding special again. In recent seasons this famous choir's quality has fluctuated unpredictably. But in this performance of Brahms's *German Requiem* the singers combined an appropriate warmth and maturity of tone - nearer, perhaps, to German than traditional British choral sound - with stamina and weight. They used the latter to dramatic purpose in the great double fugues, where the vocal lines fully matched the rampant Philharmonia brass for power and vigour. But choral connoisseurs might have been more impressed still by the control of timbre and intonation in Brahms's high-lying pianissimos.

It was a pity, given the obvious fine form of both chorus and orchestra, that Giuseppe Sinopoli's interpretation managed to combine wilful perversity with plodding pedantry. This was a funeral oration that really did seem to want to bury Brahms, not to praise him. Tempos were relentlessly inflexible (and usually tardid), some of the phrasing was extraordinarily

short-sighted, and - most disturbing of all - there were some ill-conceived ideas about orchestral balance.

The celebrated crescendos to the reprises of "Denn alles Fleisch" were the worst instances: horn lines, intended to support the strings, were inflated into a cheap and coarse prominence. Brahms might as well have saved his ink for all we could hear of his subtle string textures. There was, too, an odd detachment about Sinopoli's handling of the chorus, which only increased one's admiration for their efforts. In places where the conductor should devote himself to coaxing them over a strenuously arching phrase (one thinks of the fourth movement's ending) Sinopoli often seemed more interested in incidental orchestral detail. Perhaps the most satisfying movement was the sixth - the turbulent evocation of the Last Trump - and this owed much to Benjamin Luxon's incisive and imaginative use of the harder side of his baritone timbre. The soprano soloist was Marie McLaughlin, who was sometimes a little too strident for the consolatory "Ihr habt nun Traurigkeit".

Richard Morrison

From next season onwards Cologne Opera is to introduce, for the first time in Germany, surtitles for performances sung in the original languages.

## BRITISH PREMIERE

FIRST PERFORMED AT THE 1965 SAVONNINA FESTIVAL, THIS OPERA HAS AROUSED EXTRAORDINARY INTEREST FROM AUDIENCES AND CRITICS ALIKE. IT IS ONE OF THE MOST EARLY AWAITED OPERATIC EVENTS OF 1987.

Conductor  
Okko Kamu  
Producer  
Nicholas Hytner  
Designer  
Bob Crowley  
Lighting  
Robert Bryan  
Cast includes  
Michael Melbye  
Stafford Dean  
Eileen Hannon  
Valerie Maesterson  
Jane Turner  
Sarah Walker  
Kim Begley  
Donald Maxwell  
Ian McDermid

AULIS SALLINEN'S  
THE KING  
GOES  
FORTH TO  
FRANCE  
The Royal Opera  
April 1, 3, 6, 9,  
H, 13 at 7.30pm  
In English



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with the garage band styles of the Eighties. Of the songs that followed the recurring atavistic reference-points were to be found in the work of the Beatles and Elvis Costello. "Some Other Guy" and "In a Lonely Place" both had that intensely pleading, melodic Costello tug, while "Strangers When We Meet" was simply souped up Merseybeat. But, with their forceful, audacious delivery, the band stamped their mark on these blueprints, in the same way that roots rockers have grown accustomed to fashioning the dictates of old blues and R'n'B formulas to suit their own updated purposes.

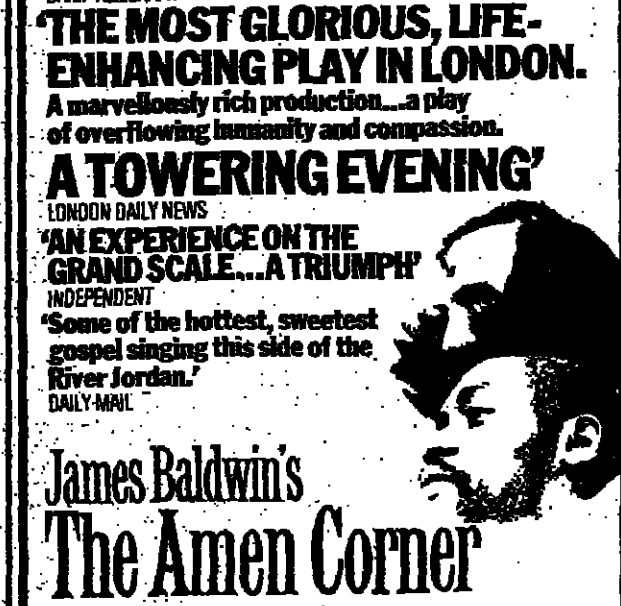
David Sinclair

At the end of a thoroughly enjoyable bass I was left with the thought that it has not taken long for the work of the great songwriters of the Sixties and Seventies to become a legitimate root source for rock bands in search of a firm cultural base. Is Sixties beat music now a modern equivalent of the blues?

Where does the psychiatrist fit in? He is the link between all the other characters. He helps sort out the emotional mess that ensues when a nuclear professional American family of mom, pop and 12-year-old son split up after the father sets up home with a young man called Marvin. In the wake of Aids-ad saturation and the demise of *Cage aux folles* not long ago, perhaps *March* has missed its mo-

## 'PRAISE BE!'

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THE TIMES  
'THE ANSWER TO EVERY PLAYGOER'S PRAYER'  
DAILY TELEGRAPH  
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## LONDON DEBUTS

The London Mozart Players Wind Ensemble, made up from members of the existing orchestra, gave their first performance last December, but this concert at the Wigmore Hall was billed as their "official debut". The programme, including two of the major serenades by Mozart, confirmed the strengths of an ensemble who are in any case well used to working together.

The sound is warm and well blended, the individual contributions are of a high standard, and they only need to project a more brilliant, positive corporate identity. As yet, the music that is most characteristic comes over best, as in Hummel's delightful E flat Octet, full of life and humour.

Among a rather disappointing crop of young pianists making their first appearances recently, the most promising was John Kaminska, who made his debut with a recital in the Queen Elizabeth Hall. Although sparing in colour and inspiration, his playing has a clear-headed sense of direction. Sonatas by Scarlatti and a selection of Bach's Preludes and Fugues set a firm stamp of discipline upon the programme. The clarity and precision of the part-writing is a good foundation on which to build a more personal style.

Richard Fairman

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Starring

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PEARL CARR & TEDDY JOHNSON	MARGARET COURTENAY
LYNDA BARON	LEONARD SACHS
ADELE LEIGH	
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Choreography BOB AVIAN Directed by MIKE OCKRENT

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**By Nicholas Wood**  
**Political Reporter**



**Lord Young: an agenda that includes stopping benefits.**



**Sebastian the golden eagle, with owner, Emma Ford, at the launch of the Campaign for Country Sports in London yesterday (Photograph: Tim Bishop).**

**By Alan Hamilton**

## Kidnappers demand 100 for sick man

The campaign, which has brought together the British Field Sports Society, the British Association for Shooting and Conservation and the

**Labour MP for Blyth, Mr Sam McCluskie, general secretary of the National Union of Seamen and treasurer of the Labour Party, and officials of the Leicestershire area of the National Union of Mineworkers.**  
The campaign is holding a series of

"The only contentious issue is hunting with dogs; the great majority of people are opposed to fox, stag and hare hunting and coursing, which remain the province of the few whatever the campaign may say", Mr Barrington said.

● A French hostage, Jean-Louis Normandin, said on a video cassette delivered to an international news agency in Beirut that his captors had delayed a "death sentence" against him.

**By Michael Binyon**

He was, he says, born into social democracy. It was his grandfather who brought up and inspired the bright, poor, illegitimate boy from Lübeck with politics. In 1929, he

Herr Rau said a new Social Democratic Chairman would be chosen at a party congress "before the summer break".

Herr Brandt, aged 73, who won the 1971 Nobel Peace Prize for his policies of rapprochement with Eastern Europe while Chancellor of West Germany, issued no immediate statement.

But he accepted Mr Irving's apology and described Mr Irving as the greatest restaurant chairman the House had ever seen. So all was harmony in the end, except that throughout the exchanges Mr Harris pronounced pasties "with the short a" whereas Mr Irving

**By Sheila Gunn, Political Staff**

The only way the research councils have to pay the extra £100 million to their research institutions is not through a new income tax but by increasing new research projects.

The Science and Engineering Research Council, facing the biggest penalty of £38 million this year from the deal, has already announced a six-month freeze on funding

base and the research teams for ever.

Mr Kenneth Baker, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, is known to be sympathetic to their plight and is looking at the options available to help them. This is most likely to be by pruning other parts of the £557 million science budget.

**ACROSS**

- 1 Scatches, do we hear? It's part  
of the act (6).
- 4 Paper payments to employee (8)
- 10 Poor Russian returning to pur-  
sue a random course (7)
- 11 Secure a South American group  
of stars (7)
- 12 Steps possibly stolen by a daily  
help (10)
- 13 Course of action about right for  
the cautious (4)
- 15 Port is best in a drunken assembly  
(7)
- 17 It is said repeatedly when mak-  
ing conversation, of course (7)
- 19 Invaders may cross it to polish  
up the image (7)
- 21 Has mop, perhaps – with noth-  
ing to clean it (7)
- 23 First of 5 or last of 24 in Ireland  
(4)
- 24 No easy task for Balaam's sup-  
porter (6-4)
- 27 Standard involved in capturing  
the police chief (7)
- 28 Gun built back to Britain  
with Oriental ornament (7)
- 29 Circulate wine – it guarantees  
admission (8)
- 30 Go up and throw sand around  
the church? (6)

**DOWN**

- 1 Affected by church atmosphere, have a seizure (4-5).
- 2 Stone worker shoring up a barrier (7).
- 3 Lumber a footballer with this swine! (10).
- 5 Recuses for drunken directors? (9).
- 6 Singular garment, a sort of robe (4).
- 7 A blemish in mother's make-up (7).
- 8 A way in New York to describe something in woods? (5).
- 9 A queen thus upset a pagan deity ... (4).
- 14 ... and Lucy upset a drunken oil producer (10).
- 16 Tramp around Australia for an evening drink (9).
- 18 A hindrance to the principal, this numskull (9).
- 20 MP once a spy? (7).
- 22 Levish payment originally raised for legal enjoyment of property (7).
- 23 Smart shoemaker drops in (5).
- 25 Lear's loyal protector known north of the Border (4).
- 26 Lacking energy, proceed with difficulty (4).

be cloudy and mild with rain or drizzle every now and then and hill and coastal fog. During the day, the weather in Wales and south-west England it will turn drier and clearer. Northern England and the Isle of Man will have a cold day, quite wet with perhaps snow on hills. Ireland and the west of Scotland will be sunny for a while, but it will be cold. There will be rain in the east of Scotland and the North-east. In the afternoon and evening, it will be quite cold. North-east Scotland and the North-east will have some sunshine but a few snow showers and it will be fairly cold. Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: turning colder everywhere with some sunshine but sleet or snow showers in many places and frost at night.

## ABROAD

[illegible]

## AROUND BRITAIN

ANNUAL RAINFALL				
	Sun In	Rain In	Max. C.	
London	4.1	.32	49	sunny
Bombay	5.1	.02	59	bright
Calcutta	5.1	.01	60	sun
Manila	5.1	.01	60	sun
San Francisco	4.3	.43	48	rain
London	5.9	.02	48	rain
San Francisco	5.9	.02	48	rain
London	4.0	.19	48	rain
San Francisco	2.5	.28	53	shower
London	3.4	.28	53	rain
San Francisco	3.4	.28	53	rain
London	3.2	.16	48	rain
San Francisco	3.2	.16	48	rain
London	2.7	.41	48	rain
San Francisco	2.7	.41	48	rain
London	3.1	.46	50	rain
San Francisco	3.1	.46	50	rain
London	2.7	.26	48	rain
San Francisco	2.7	.26	48	rain
London	2.2	.10	50	shower
San Francisco	2.2	.10	50	shower
London	1.4	.10	50	shower
San Francisco	1.4	.10	50	shower
London	2.5	.18	50	shower
San Francisco	2.5	.18	50	shower
London	1.4	.03	12	54
San Francisco	1.4	.03	12	54
London	8.6	.02	12	52
San Francisco	8.6	.02	12	52
London	.07	11	52	rain
San Francisco	.07	11	52	rain
London	.13	.22	48	rain
San Francisco	.13	.22	48	rain
London	3.9	.02	48	shower
San Francisco	3.9	.02	48	shower
London	3.7	.09	48	rain
San Francisco	3.7	.09	48	rain
London	4.5	.40	48	rain
San Francisco	4.5	.40	48	rain
London	4.7	.12	48	shower
San Francisco	4.7	.12	48	shower
London	1.9	.10	48	rain
San Francisco	1.9	.10	48	rain
London	3.6	.08	48	rain
San Francisco	3.6	.08	48	rain
London	5.5	.17	48	rain
San Francisco	5.5	.17	48	rain
London	3.0	.19	48	rain
San Francisco	3.0	.19	48	rain
London	2.7	.03	48	rain
San Francisco	2.7	.03	48	rain
London	3.4	.51	50	cloudy
San Francisco	3.4	.51	50	cloudy
London	4.9	.10	45	sun
San Francisco	4.9	.10	45	sun

## HIGH TIDES

RUGBY TEAMS				
Team	W	D	L	Pts
Worcestershire	10	1	1	21
Gloucestershire	9	1	0	18
Leicestershire	8	1	1	17
Warwickshire	7	1	2	15
Nottinghamshire	6	1	3	13
Devon	5	1	4	11
Somerset	4	1	5	9
Gloucestershire	3	1	6	7
Worcestershire	2	1	7	5
Leicestershire	1	1	8	3
Warwickshire	0	1	9	1

## THE POUND

Bank		Bank	
Sells	Buys	Sells	Buys
2.43	2.51	2.43	2.51
21.50	20.40	21.50	20.40
61.90	60.50	61.90	60.50
2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
71.48	10.28	71.48	10.28
7.83	7.13	7.83	7.13
10.14	9.84	10.14	9.84
3.06	2.90	3.06	2.90
222	210	222	210
10.04	12.54	10.04	12.54
1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88
2170	2060	2170	2060
255	241	255	241
91.45	10.22	91.45	10.22
205	205	205	205
205	205	205	205
4.70	4.50	4.70	4.50
212	202	212	202
10.88	10.13	10.88	10.13
3.95	2.42	3.95	2.42
1.085	1.085	1.085	1.085
1070	980	1070	980

**AM**

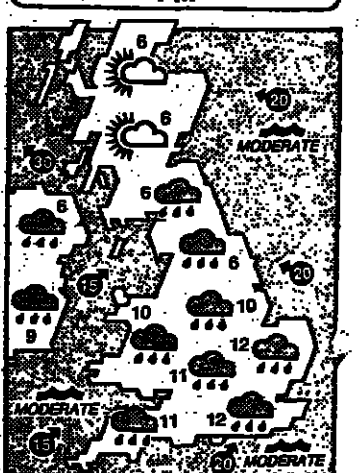


1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

**LIGHTING-UP TIME**

London 6.50 pm to 6.23 am  
Bristol 6.59 pm to 5.23 am  
Edinburgh 7.04 pm to 6.34 am  
Manchester 6.58 pm to 5.31 am

**PM**



—

**LONDON**  
Yesterday: Temp: max 8 am to 6 pm, 11C (52F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F) Humidity: 6 pm, 92 per cent. Rain: 24 hr to 6 am, 0.27 ins. Sun: 24 hr to 6 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,004 millibars, steady.  
1,000 millibars—29.53 in.

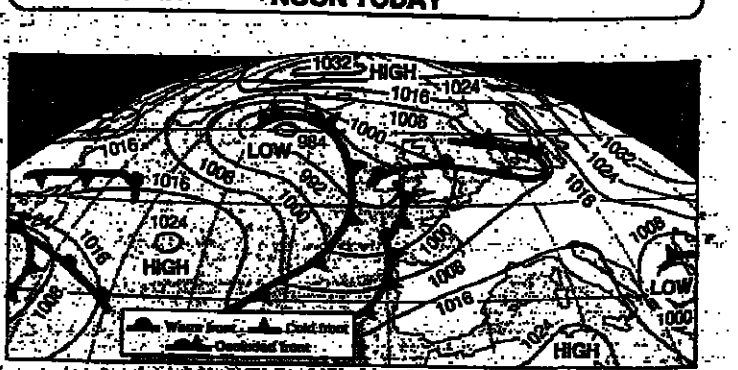
7/25/2014

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 11C (52F)  
 min 6 pm to 6 am, 3C (37F) Rain: 24hr to 6 pm,  
 0.26mm Sun: 24-hr to 6 pm, nil

	Sun rises: 5.55 am	Sun sets: 6.23 pm
Moon rises: 4.18 am		Moon sets: 11.25 am

New Moon: Monday 20

**NOON TODAY**





Executive Editor  
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share  
1611.5 (+12.6)  
FT-SE 100  
2033.0 (+15.5)  
Bargains  
57177 (6786)  
USM (Datastream)  
164.47 (+3.24)

THE POUND

US dollar  
1.6170 (+0.0185)  
W German mark  
2.9429 (+0.0108)  
Trade-weighted  
72.5 (+0.3)

Spring  
Ram in  
58% leap

Brokers' forecasts of the results of the Spring Ram bath-tub and kitchen equipment group were being raised yesterday following the better-than-expected results for 1986.

The shares jumped 14p to 34.5p on the news that pretax profits had jumped by 58 per cent to £7.01 million on turnover 49 per cent greater at £40.8 million. Brokers now expect a further climb to £10 million in the current year - about £500,000 more than has already been pencilled into some files. The final dividend is 0.67p, making 1p per share - an increase of 10 per cent.

Joint venture

Talks are taking place between IMI, the group whose interests range from bathroom fittings to air compressors, and Japanese manufacturers over establishing a joint venture operation in low-cost automation in Japan.

Profits rise

Booker, the agribusiness, health products and food distribution group, reported a 17 per cent increase in pretax profits to £54.6 million in the year to end-December.

Half-time rise

The Charlie Browns car-care company, which is being taken over by Woolworth in a deal worth £19 million, yesterday reported half-year profits up from £317,000 to £511,000.

Tsarist claims

Nearly 12,000 requests for application forms have been received by the Russian Compensation Fund to process bond and other claims from Tsarist days. Applications must be submitted by the end of this month.

No referral

The bid by Ranks Hovis McDougall for the Avana baking company will be fought out in earnest this week after yesterday's decision not to refer the offer. Shares in Avana soared 44p to 76.4p on the news.

Brent payout

Brent Chemicals, the speciality industrial chemical group, is raising its final dividend from 3.23p to 3.6p, making 4.56p (4.05p) after 1986 pretax profits of £7.32 million against £5.9 million.

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Comment	20	Unit Trans	22
City Diary	21	Commodities	22
Temper	21	USM Prices	24

CBI buoyancy confirms recovery

Orders reach  
10-year high

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Manufacturing industry is enjoying its highest level of orders from both home and overseas customers for 10 years, the Confederation of British Industry reports today.

But at the same time, the employers' organization makes another call for lower interest rates to aid international competitiveness and bring down "unacceptably high unemployment."

Results of the CBI's latest monthly survey depict industry in buoyant mood and once again confirm the economic recovery is well under way.

The CBI, however, still refuses to use the word "boom" in describing the state of industry. While 23 per cent of the 1,685 companies surveyed said their home and export order books were above normal, more than half said they were normal and about a fifth reported a decline.

Factory output continued to accelerate with a balance of 34 per cent of companies (the difference between those expecting a rise compared with those expecting a fall) predicting a rise in output over the next four months - the highest positive balance since 1977.

The more competitive pound - except in relation to the dollar - is boosting exports, and export order books are back to the level recorded in July 1983, says the CBI.

Prices are not expected to rise as fast as earlier this year, although nearly a third of companies expect to be able to raise their prices in the next four months.

"It is a step in the right direction but we would like to see it lower," says the CBI. "There is a need to bring down wages in relation to productivity."

Mr David Wigglesworth, chairman of the CBI Economic Situation Committee, says: "The more competitive level of sterling against the European currencies is improving British exports."

"The cuts in taxation in the Budget and the small but welcome interest and mortgage rate reductions will release more purchasing power and will stimulate new marketing initiatives."

But interest rates are still much higher than in competitor countries and British manufacturers would still have to work hard to win new business in overseas markets and in the substitution of British-made goods for imports.

"I hope we shall see interest rates substantially lower before long. This would give a further boost to the competitiveness of British firms and give us an opportunity to bring down the unacceptably high unemployment level."

Strong growth forecast

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The Confederation of British Industry expects strong growth in the economy for the next two years, without a significant upturn in inflation.

Britain's growth will exceed the European average, over this period, the CBI predicts, with investment rising strongly and exports boosted by sterling's fall against most competitor currencies.

"Prospects for British industry are better today than they have been for many years and the pick-up in investment is welcome," said Mr John Carr, the CBI's director of economics.

"All prices remain stable at present levels and we see further cuts in interest rates. I believe the British economy has the potential for even faster growth."

The economy is forecast to grow by 3 per cent both this year and next. Manufacturing output, which showed hardly any rise last year, is predicted to rise by 3.5 per cent this year and 3.2 per cent in 1988.

Investment by manufacturers fell by 4.5 per cent last year, but the prediction is for a strong rise over the next two years, with a forecast of a 3.7 per cent rise this year followed by 4.6 per cent next year.

Exports, expected to rise by 3.6 per cent both this year and next, will lag behind imports, forecast to grow by about 4.5 per cent a year, the CBI said. Thus, a current account deficit of £2 billion is predicted for each year.

The oil price assumption incorporated in the forecast is for \$16 a barrel. In its projections, which included a current account deficit of £2.5 billion this year, the Treasury assumed a \$15 a barrel oil price.

Earlier CBI evidence on manufacturers' pricing intentions had pointed to the dangers of an upturn in inflation. The CBI expects inflation to average 4.2 per cent this year (rising to 4.6 per cent in the fourth quarter) and 5.3 per cent next year.

The CBI does not expect recent low wage settlements to translate into a reduction in the rate of earnings growth.

Freemans' £32m disappoints

By John Bell, City Editor

This shift in the sales mix led to late deliveries at higher-than-budgeted prices and resulted in high stock levels of other lines at the year-end. "It was an unusual second half with no implications for the current year," said Mr Aldred.

The current year started poorly due to the severe weather in February, but sales had recovered well since then, he added.

Profits also benefited from a £1.4 million reduction in the company pension fund contribution as a result of the most recent triennial valuation.

After a £5.2 million extraordinary item relating to the disposal of its half-share in the Together fashion group, net profits rose to £25.7 million compared with £17.6 million in the previous trading year.

Shareholders are to receive a final dividend of 5.5p per share, making a total of 8.2p compared with last year's 7p. There is also to be a one-for-one scrip issue. Freemans' shares, which opened yesterday at 46.4p, shed 14p in early trading.



Ivan Boesky: 40 plaintiffs in lawsuit

Guinness sues Boesky

From a Correspondent, New York

Guinness has joined other British investors in a lawsuit involving more than 40 plaintiffs filed in New York against Mr Stephen Frawley, a New York lawyer, as well as Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver and Jacobson, his law firm.

The suit, filed in Manhattan's Southern District Court last Friday, alleges that Mr Boesky and his associates, Mr Dennis Levine and Mr Martin Siegel, misled a group of partners in the organization of his \$1 billion investment partnership last year.

The suit seeks damages from Mr Stephen Frawley, a New York lawyer, as well as Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver and Jacobson, his law firm.

The suit claims some of the documents it prepared were misleading.

Seligmann Harris's financial services concern is also named in the suit, which claims it helped secure investors for the venture.

Guinness, through a US subsidiary, invested more than \$100 million (£62 million). Mr Boesky's confession to insider trading raised serious questions about the safety of its investment.

Price Waterhouse, the accountant, is investigating the fund, but is not expected to report until the middle of next month. The latest action is seen as insurance against the possibility that losses will become apparent when legal

Bank caution spurs  
sterling to \$1.61

By Our Economics Correspondent

The pound rose to its highest level for more than four years against the dollar yesterday, boosted by the Bank of England's cautious approach to lowering interest rates and a good Conservative showing in weekend opinion polls.

The pound rose by 1.65 cents to \$1.6170, its highest level since the end of 1982. Since the beginning of the year, it has appreciated by 8.5 per cent against the dollar.

In contrast to last week, when the Bank intervened to hold the pound at about \$1.60, dealers reported no attempts to keep it down yesterday.

The National Westminster Bank announced a cut in its mortgage rate from 12.25 to 11.25 per cent, after Friday's move by leading building societies.

Mr David Kern, chief economist at NatWest, said the mortgage rate cut was a "tactical market response." But base rates were likely to fall by half a point to 9.5 per cent well before May 1 when the new mortgage rate takes effect, he added.

Conditions in the money market were quiet, with no additional pressure for a reduction in base rates. Dealers said the next base rate cut, to 9.5 per cent, was likely to take place next week.

Although strongest against the dollar, the pound also gained ground against other currencies, rising almost a penny to DM2.9425. The sterling index rose by 0.3 points to close at 72.5.

The dollar was initially unsettled by comments on Sunday by Mr James Baker, the US Treasury Secretary, who said the Paris meeting of the leading six industrial countries had not fixed currency rate limits for the dollar.

But yesterday Mr Baker said currencies had moved into ranges that better reflected economic fundamentals. Even so, the dollar fell from Y151.60 to Y150.10 and from DM1.8320 to DM1.82.

Steetley shares build  
on 25% profits boost

By Alexandra Jackson

Shares in Steetley, the international construction materials and minerals business, soared 33p yesterday to 59.9p after publication of better-than-expected results for the year to end-December 1986.

Pretax profits rose by 25 per cent to £46.1 million on turnover up 2 per cent to £418.8 million. Earnings per share increased from 36.3p to 48.1p, and a final dividend of 10p was declared, making a total of 15.3p for the year. In addition, a one-for-one scrip issue was announced.

Operating margins widened from 10 per cent to 11.9 per cent, while net borrowings were reduced from £27.6 million to £19.4 million. They now represent 9 per cent of ordinary shareholders' funds.

Steetley enjoyed good advances from all its main divisions. Mr David Donne, chairman of Steetley, is expecting 1987 to be another good year - City analysts are expecting pretax profits of about £53 million.

Steetley plans to spend £2 million on additional plant to increase the capacity of Parkhouse from 55 million bricks a year to 86 million. It is also looking to acquire a small regional brick maker. Together these ventures could increase brick profits by 15 per cent. The tile operation had a good year with deliveries up 14 per cent. The two operations made about £16 million in 1986.

The recovery in refractories continued, with profits rising on static turnover. Steetley is continuing to streamline this business to maximize profits.

BET to buy  
crane hire  
specialist

By Our City Editor

Scott Greenham, the crane hire specialist, looks set to end a brief but spectacular spell as a listed company after yesterday's £75 million agreed offer from BET.

Since it was floated on the USM two years ago at 110p a share, Scott Greenham has made a couple of acquisitions, the largest being a £12 million deal for Deborah Services, the scaffolding and building equipment group.

Scott Greenham shares soared 46p to 241p on news of the offer from BET, which has itself been expanding in the field of services to the construction industry.

The offer looks cut and dried with directors of Scott and their families accepting in respect of their 42 per cent shareholding.

Terms of the offer are 515 BET shares for every 1,000 of Scott Greenham. Full acceptance of the terms would result in the issue of 15 million new shares, some 4.9 per cent of BET's issued capital. There will be a loan note alternative for up to a fifth of the Scott Greenham equity.

Booming Pentland  
eyes an acquisition

By Cliff Feltham

A big deal is being lined up by Pentland Industries, the company with the Midas touch which is making a fortune out of its US associate Reebok, which sells the yuppies' favourite jogging shoes.

Mr Stephen Rubin, Pentland's chairman, said: "We have got £24 million cash so we are getting ourselves geared up to make an acquisition."

Not surprisingly, he says Reebok will be hard-pressed to match its recent spectacular growth - and is settling on an increase of 20 per cent.

Pentland, which has 37 per cent of Reebok's shares, boosted pretax profits from just under £30 million to £77.2 million last year. Nearly £67 million was earned from Reebok - a classic financial coup for Pentland, which acquired control of the business in 1981 for just £50,000 then floated it on the US over-the-counter market in 1985.

Mr Rubin said: "It has been an amazing success story. The business is now huge in the US but the world is our market and we are moving into other markets as soon as we can."

Mr Rubin is sitting on a stake in Reebok worth around £500 million but says he is keeping an "open mind" over selling any more of the shares. In the meantime, he is hoping his ability to spot an opportunity will pay off with his current venture - a £490,000 stake in a US company selling ceramic tiles. "It is very small - at the moment," he said.

Shareholders' funds increased by 140 per cent from £40.2 million to £96.5 million. The final dividend is 75 pence at 1.015p, totalling 1.265p and there is a two-for-one scrip issue. The shares jumped 26p to 67.6p.

Bank chief calls for more disclosure

Morse's code for City

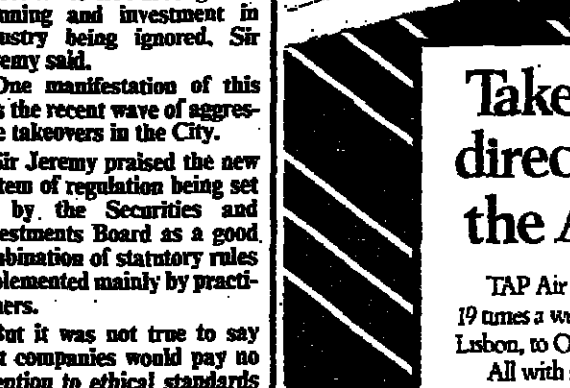
By Our Banking Correspondent

Sir Jeremy Morse, the chairman of Lloyds Bank, yesterday called for more disclosure of financial information as the most effective method of combating dishonesty and short-sightedness in the City.

He warned that the pursuit of "the fast buck" was increasingly eroding ethical standards in the City and causing the financial community to be too short-term in its outlook. "Openness is a more effective way to achieve the right balance than either government intervention or legalism, because it goes to the root of the matter."

Recent steps towards greater disclosure of share dealings during takeover bids were an important change in the market, he said. Such improvements were a better way to tackle problems of malpractice than making alterations in the policy of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Sir Jeremy, who is also president of the British Bankers' Association, representing



Sir Jeremy Morse: the fast buck erodes standards

most banks registered in Britain, told businessmen in Cardiff that in a period of sudden change it was all too easy for individuals to go astray and for there to be a more general slippage of standards.

The slippage of ethical standards was a warning that the drive for more profits, both personally and for the company, also led people to take short-term decisions for the highest immediate gain. The danger of "short-termism" was that it led to crucial long term planning and investment in industry being ignored, Sir Jeremy said.

One manifestation of this was the recent wave of aggressive takeovers in the City.

Sir Jeremy praised the new system of regulation being set up by the Securities and Investments Board as a good combination of statutory rules implemented mainly by practitioners.

But it was not true to say that companies would pay no attention to ethical standards unless they were forced to. Financial institutions relied on their reputation for honesty and reliability, and would naturally take care to protect this. Sir Jeremy said that recent events at Guinness and Morgan Grenfell, and on Wall Street, would lead to a change in attitudes.

But he criticized the tendency for companies to become more litigious, which he blamed on American influence as markets became more international. "Lawyers on occasion threaten to dictate rather than advise," he said.



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## STOCK MARKET

# Japanese vanguard moves in for the expected invasion

Japan's rise in real gross national product will be 3.6 per cent in 1987-88, against the official 3.5 per cent target, the Research Institute on National Economy said in Tokyo. It said the economy would start picking up in the April-June quarter, partly because of an improvement in earnings performance. An average exchange rate of ¥150 to the dollar was assumed in the year starting April 1. The Bank of Japan was not expected to change the official discount rates.

[illegible]

has launched a DM300 million (£102 million) bearer-bond issue, guaranteed by Royal Insurance, under the lead-management of Commerzbank. The bonds will have an issue price of 100 per cent and will carry interest of 5.5 per cent, payable annually.

Mr Tom Farmer, chairman and founder of Kwik-Fit which has 360 fitting shops with another 60 in the pipeline, argues that opening out-of-town centres is the wrong approach. He prefers, modestly-sized establishments.

The deal will bring together the two largest fibre-cement building companies in South

	Mar 20	Mar 19		Mar 20	Mar 19		Mar 20	Mar 19
IBM Corp	56%	58%	Firestone	36%	35%	PepsiCo	34%	34%
SA	51%	49%	Fst Chicago	29%	29%	Pfizer	75%	75
Genia Inc	67	66%	Fst Int Stmp			Phelps Dod	30%	30%
Devel Signal	47%	47%	Fst Penn C	11%	10%	Philo Mar	85%	85
Ins Chalm	2%	2%	FT Wesche	48%	45%	Polaroid	15%	15%
MOI	44%	44%	Ford Motor	81%	81	Postcard	67%	69%
MOI Inc	18	18	GAC Co	41%	41%	Prot Gble	94%	93%

Offer for Subscription under the Business Expansion Scheme of up to 15,000,000 Ordinary shares of 10p each at 15p

The first Walker Model 2 Wing thruster has now been in service for seven months, and is performing well above initial predictions.

It has:

- acted as a stern thruster, thus reducing towage costs
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- shown no icing problems in temperatures below -20 deg C

Steadily rising fuel prices now make the company confident that this important new material will open up strongly in 1987.

In addition, a brand new 42 ft cruising wingsail trimaran, Planesail 1280 will be launched later this year. Offering high performance, single person fingertip control, and computer protection against both wind and wave capsule, she is already under construction at the company's Hamble plant.

For the latest WWS newsletter and a copy of the new prospectus, please fill in and return the coupon. No intermediaries should apply, since it is intended that the Offer will be made available only to individual investors, and no commissions will be paid.

The minimum subscription will be £105, although the minimum total investment in the company in any given tax year to qualify for tax relief, is £500.

Extract from Report by Captain R Francis, Master of "Ashington"

Dated - 6th January 1987

The enclosed copy of the Log Sheet for 22nd/23rd December shows results from a favourable set of conditions and a controlled test where the speed was kept constant at 12 knots, over the ground, culminating in turning the Wingsail off and increasing pitch to maintain 12 knots. As you can see, there was a dramatic change in fuel consumption - somewhere in the region of 20%, but also, comparing the 1100hrs and 1200hrs roll readings, the roll angle was reduced - a fact particularly pleasing to the rest of the crew!

Please send me a Walker Wingsail Systems plc Prospectus

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C. Hoare & Co .....	10.00%
Hong Kong & Shanghai .....	10.00%
Lloyds Bank .....	10.00%
Nat Westminster .....	10.00%
Royal Bank of Scotland .....	10.00%
TSB .....	10.00%
Citibank: NA .....	10.00%

71%	Agropac Egg	30%	31%
56%	Alcan Alcan	50%	50%
64%	Algonia Sal	14%	12%
62%	Can Pacific	23%	24%
57%	Can West	10%	16%
27%	Cons East/Strat	22%	22%
16%	Hawke S Can	27%	27%
57%	Hud Bay M	29%	28%
38%	Inasoco	37%	37%
32%	Imperial ON	66%	66%
66%	Int Pipe	49	49
49%	Iroyl Trasco	34%	34%
80%	Sasagrim	100	99%
45%	Shelco "A"	24%	23%
24%	Thmsn N "A"	33%	33
24%	Ventco Co	3.10	3.15



# THE TIMES CITY DIARY

## Long player

Sir John Harvey-Jones, who retires as chairman of ICI in a week's time, isn't a disco-dancing fan. "I'm not really very nimble," he says. So why is he joining the board of Nimbus Records, Britain's biggest manufacturer of compact discs? "Because it's based about six miles away from my home in Ross-on-Wye. I could almost fall straight out of bed into the office — and because I think I can do something for the business," he tells me. "I look on retirement as a chance to do something new," he adds with a chuckle. Sir John confesses that he prefers jazz to pop and can't stand opera, even though he will be working alongside Count Alexander Labinsky, who is both the company's chairman and a professional opera singer. "I enjoy music but my colleagues at Nimbus will probably look upon me as an uneducated savage — I have an uneducated ear." He does, however, own a CD player. "My wife bought me one for Christmas and I play it all the time," he says.



"I just adore City types — it's that vague element of criminality that turns me on."

## Resourceful

Rebecca and Freda are the darlings of Cliff Oil's Mayfair offices. It might sound like another boardroom sex scandal but these two ladies are gold mines in Zimbabwe. Chairman Algy Cliff already has one gold mine there, the Royal Family mine, which has been in production for two years, and these two new mines are expected to come on stream within the next 18 months. Algy is cagey about further details — the reserve figures will be published with the 1986 results in two weeks. With more than half Cliff's profits coming from gold next year, isn't it time to change its name? "We were wondering about Cliff Resources, but we haven't made up our minds yet," Algy says.

There is usually a little something for stockbrokers, analysts and pressmen who attend the annual unveiling of the profits of bathroom and kitchen furniture group Spring Ram. Yesterday, Bill Rooney, the chairman, said the gift would be a "stockbroker's champagne mug." And held up a chamber pot.

## Beeb boob

The BBC's newsroom, nervously awaiting the arrival of John Birt from LWT as its new deputy DG in charge of news, appears to be buckling under the strain of producing hourly bulletins for daytime television. How else do you explain yesterday's 10am report, captioned by Julian Isherwood on the drugs charges in Sweden, in front of a photograph of the Little Mermaid statue in Copenhagen harbour? Scandinavia, yes...

Despite the gunfire of the past year, the Guinness takeover of Distillers has still not percolated through to the man in the Edinburgh taxi cab. Asked by a *Times* journalist to go to Guinness's office in Scotland's capital, the taxi-driver looked blank. But "Distillers" brought the immediate response "Oh, DCL," and fast delivery to Distillers' plush but discreet former headquarters in West Edinburgh.

## Glowing report

An impressive record as a student, soldier and businessman may belie a schoolboy sense of humour. Tommy Macpherson, a slightly 66-year-old, who three months ago took on the chairmanship of overseas trader Boustead, recently entertained a Greenpeace sympathiser to a lamb dinner at his Scottish farm. After the brandy he invited his guest to stroll through the grounds and admire his flock of St Kilda sheep. The guest, immediately alarmed, observed that their horns were glowing vividly in the twilight. "It's only been happening since Chernobyl," responded Macpherson, who, only several hours later let on that he had painted the horns with luminous paint. "He nearly had me calling for the undertaker," he says.

Carol Leonard

## IN THE MARKET

# Central bankers return to the driving seat

Central bankers are back in business. Their spectral archipelago, spanning the West like a string of early Christian bishoprics, burns once again with that cosy, informed yet slightly asseptic chat that is the hallmark of this unusual breed of bankers.

A year ago, the situation was quite different. A falling oil price sparked off one of the most spectacular bond market booms ever. Interest rates fell sharply; markets went out of control.

Beleaguered American politicians saw a way out of the policy mess created by Reaganomics as the temporary decline in inflation left central bankers bereft of their formidable powers of suggestion.

The Federal Reserve, the Bundesbank and the Bank of England came under pressure to ease monetary policy in respect of the longer-run inflationary consequences.

Even a colossus such as Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Fed, was briefly eclipsed.

Arguably, only the constitutional independence of the Bundesbank rescued the central banking archipelago. In answer to US pressure to cut rates regardless, Bundesbank officials were able to argue, successfully, that such an act might be illegal under Clause Three of the Deutsche Bundesbank Act. Without that countervailing protection, the central banking network might conceivably have been dismantled.

Such a parlous situation seems light years away now. In the US, Mr Volcker appears to be guiding the Brazilian debt problem towards some form of solution.

Sensibly, attention is focusing on the problems of the US twin deficits — budget and trade. The bond market is no longer buying for lower rates, perhaps because some of its more distinguished alumni are booked for a spell in jail, a consequence of the Wall Street purge.

The balance of power is swinging back to the permanent official and away from the mob of traders. When Edward IV ascended the throne in 1461 during the Wars of the Roses after the deposition of Henry VI, the atmosphere must have been much the same.

In London, the Chancellor's Budget speech provided one of the most telling examples of central banks' resumption of power. It is important to see the event in context. The Chancellor has been at loggerheads with the Bank of England since his earliest days.

An old quip about the Bank



Pointdexter: granted limited immunity over testimony on 'Irangate' affair



Volcker: back on course with possible solution to Brazil's debt problem

wrong policies brilliantly executed — still rankles in Threadneedle Street. Yet the Chancellor delivered what was essentially a central banker's Budget. PSBR and precautionary 2p of basic rate tax was in line with the outline Budget presented in the latest issue of the Bank's *Quarterly Bulletin*.

In the *Bulletin*, the Bank argued that such a mix would lead to lower interest rates. The day after the Budget, the Bank delivered its side of the bargain. The houses were invited to use their borrowing facilities at 2.30pm that day at an indicated rate of 10 per cent. The clearing banks took their cue from the Bank's very obvious signal. Base rates duly dropped ½ point to 10 per cent.

roof positive that traditional role playing was back was that the central bank was able to resume emitting reliable signals to the market, a function vital to the Bank's day-to-day relationship with traders. One of the problems of the last year has been the frequently inscrutable nature of the Bank's signalling mechanisms.

But can central bankers actually clean out the Augean stables they have inherited from the Reagan years? It will not be easy.

World economies are weak; strong producer countries, such as Japan and West Germany, would be reluctant to allow the US back into the game at all without payment

of hefty tribute; the basic algebra of post-Reaganomics leaves central bankers relatively impotent. Pro forma, they lack the power to effect vital change.

In 1986, Japan turned in its worst economic performance for 12 years; the economy grew by just 2.5 per cent. In 1985, it expanded by 4.5 per cent. In West Germany, output annualized over the past quarter has dropped by 6 per cent. Even a growth rate of just 2 per cent may be beyond the mighty European locomotive economy.

The picture is even bleaker for the US. Current account? Last year's deficit figure was a record at \$141 billion (\$88 billion). GNP growth? For all 1986, US GNP expanded by just 2.5 per cent real, the worst showing since 1981-82. In the fourth quarter, the rate expansion plummeted to a fraction over 1 per cent.

It is not surprising that nearly all the leading forecasting institutions are revising downwards their estimates for 1987. The IMF, for example, is assuming real GNP growth this year of just 2.5 per cent, down ½ point on its initial estimates.

The threat posed by low growth is very clear. Consumers have taken on a huge debt burden in the past few years. The cost of servicing this debt is only now starting to bite.

Massive banking defaults, or massive inflation, after high wage settlement, bail-outs, seem the inevitable policy choices facing traditional ar-

biters of markets as they set about their task of purgation and restoration.

The reluctance of countries such as Japan and West Germany to surrender gains secured under Reaganomics is understandable. It is a hard world. The US has rarely stopped to take prisoners in the past.

Yet analysis of the basic algebra underlying the imbroglio may provide central bankers with a viable, albeit tricky, starting point. Conceptually, OECD countries are organized around three basic forces — markets, politicians and central banks.

Against the uncertain background of the economic fundamentals, the interplay of these three forces provides the dynamic for interest rates and yields. Events of the past year fit neatly into this framework.

Central bankers were knocked out of the game by the oil factor and politicians were able to give markets all they wanted. Now central bankers have regrouped, and their impact on markets is clearly visible.

This is one reason why the US bond market has failed to push ahead, or, indeed, perform at all. Taking the logic of the algebra one stage further, central bankers need to secure political change now to effect the alteration in macro-economic policy, which in turn will stabilize markets around real values.

Symbolic of the stumbling block to change is President Reagan's refusal to authorize any rise in US taxes to trim deficits.

Hence Pointdexter has become the buzz word reverberating down the cloistered corridors of the archipelago.

Rear-Admiral John Pointdexter masterminded diversion of the Iran arms funds to the Nicaraguan Contras, ostensibly without the knowledge of the President. But Admiral Pointdexter, surprisingly, has now been granted limited immunity over testimony to Congress.

In Washington, it is rumored he may say the President knew what was going on all the time. Testimony should begin in early May.

Spring markets may yet have to cope with a changed set of macro-policies. Equities would do badly if central bankers opted to cut US deficits rapidly by raising taxes. In the meantime, bond yield curves should flatten.

Christopher Dunn

## TEMPUS

# Booker rating is no chicken feed

Chickens are one of the most efficient converters of grain into meat. They are also easy to breed on a low-cost basis and have nutritional advantages over red meat.

They are attractive, therefore, to the developed and undeveloped world alike. Booker is the world's largest breeder of chickens, selling 30 million a year. This US-based operation is a good example of the group's "modern life-style businesses" — white meat consumption is growing at 5 per cent a year which is fast for a foodstuff.

Booker likes to be the market leader and to operate in an expanding market. Its businesses are run on a decentralized basis within a strong financial framework. They are cash generative and have a target return on capital of 20 per cent.

Booker's businesses cover a wide spectrum of activity within the food industry from the genetic production of seeds to the sale of wholemeal bread through retail outlets. Much has been done in recent years to give the multiplicity of operations greater focus and direction.

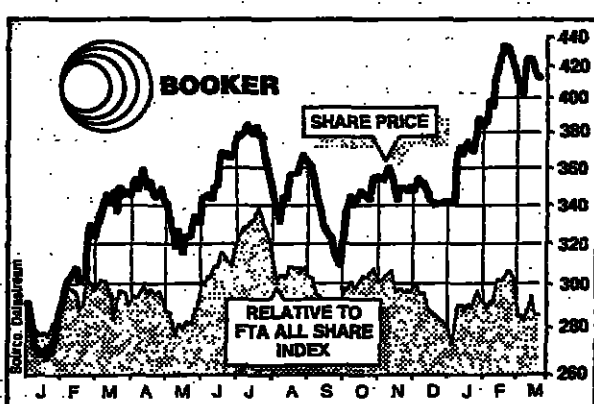
But there is still room for improvement in several businesses such as food distribution and health products.

The sale of Budget last year released more than £80 million cash which funded a handful of acquisitions. A strong cash flow has left the group with another £54 million in cash with which to look for strategic acquisitions at home and abroad. A sizeable move could be made if the right opportunity presented itself, particularly in the United States.

As a major dollar-earner, Booker has recently arranged a currency hedge to prevent over-exposure to exchange rate movements.

Booker could do more to promote the unusual nature of its businesses, many of which could on their own command a premium rating.

However, since the group's earnings per share growth is not above the corporate average it is not surprising that



the combined businesses receive a rating in line with the market.

Booker should make over £63 million this year (eps 31p). Because of the group's as yet to be realised potential, the shares do not deserve to be sold but those without a shareholding already should only buy if they are seeking an above-average yield.

## IMI

As positive statements go, the IMI bulletin accompanying the 1986 results takes some beating. And so wonder. The company's transition from a British metal-basher to an international manufacturer of engineering products, has been immensely successful.

Its switch into higher added-value fields of activity has helped to produce a spectacular improvement in margins — profits are up by 27 per cent, from £57.8 million to £73.3 million, on a 2 per cent increase in turnover at £780.3 million — and the company can hardly contain its enthusiasm for the coming year.

The building products activities — copper tanks to shower fittings — hoisted profits from £8.1 million to £14.3 million on the back of higher home improvement spending, while the heat exchanger division, which supplies Jaguar cars and Tornados, aircraft, earned £6.8 million against £4.9 million.

Drinks dispensing, which

has high hopes of benefiting from the cola giants' thrust into eastern Europe, made £13.1 million against £12.5 million, and refined and wrought metals, with a handsome push from titanium, advanced from £11.5 million to £13.6 million.

All these operations look capable of further growth this year. But the real excitement could be in fluid power.

Last year's acquisition of Martonair has brought an unexpected bonus in the low-cost automation field, where the Japanese are interested in the simplified robotics its West German offshoot has developed for the new generation of machine tools.

Martonair was responsible for the £5.8 million fluid power profit increase at £17 million, and its integration will bring further benefits. Meanwhile, an improvement in gearing, from 24 per cent to 19 per cent on shareholders' funds of £290 million, underlines an ability to buy more growth.

At 213p, the shares are selling at 12.4 times 1986 earnings, but IMI profits look capable of testing £90 million this year, and the rating looks more than justified.

## Brent Chemicals

Brent Chemicals is demonstrating what the analysts really want to see. Growth is coming from inside the group, not solely because of acquisitions.

So with 1986 pretax profits up from £5.9 million to £7.3 million — giving Brent a five-year growth record of 124 per cent — and with return on capital employed improving from 26 per cent to 30 per cent, there was a positive market reaction yesterday. The shares rose 5p to 186p, only 1p off their high, where they still rate as good value.

The group's speciality chemicals serve a wide variety of industries (20 per cent of sales go to packaging, 20 per cent to aerospace/defence, 10 per cent to printed-circuit-board markets) and its geographical network still offers growth prospects. Last year, Brent acquired Joachim Dyes, a privately-owned West German producer of dyes for the packaging industry, and it recently bought the American company J&S Laboratories, giving it a stronger hold in the US printed-circuit-board industry. Other deals include a French and a British company.

Meanwhile, the Ardrex division, covering the aerospace and defence fields, remains strong, and Brent even made money within the metal-finishing field.

Proceeds of last October's £12 million rights issue have largely been deployed on acquisitions or within the group, though there is still a £1 million cash pile. With no borrowings, Brent has financial flexibility as further acquisition opportunities arise. The targets are likely to be in the £5-£10 million sales bracket and easily grafted on to its own operations.

Last year's return on sales rose from 11.1 per cent to 12.4 per cent, and there seems little reason why an annual 10 per cent increase, taking the level to 15 per cent this year, should not be achieved.

Brent should be capable of turning in a pretax £10 million in 1987 to give a prospective price/earnings ratio of 15.5. This does not leave much room to go for in the short term, but does give recognition to medium-term prospects. Hold on.

## COMMENT Kenneth Fleet

# Berrill takes the SIB to polar extremes

Sir Kenneth Berrill is a stern, unbending figure whose style is assertion rather than argument and whose views on communication are constricted. As chairman of the Securities and Investments Board, his monument will be the SIB Rule Book: though still only in draft form, this is a model of bureaucratic density, a lawyers' delight, and a practitioners' pain.

None of this may be his fault. It accords with the temper of the time: regulation, in the name of self-regulation, is all the rage. Michael Howard, a lawyer, is in the driving seat at the Department of Trade and Industry, and Professor "Jim" Gower, the original architect of new structures to protect the investor and another lawyer, is at his elbow. The wind is in the right quarter and much of what they are seeking to do to safeguard investors from themselves as well as from the unscrupulous, is virtuous and necessary. To argue against the principle of investor protection would be blasphemy.

Take polarization, an issue about to be resolved and one on which, it is said, Sir Kenneth is threatening to resign if the Department of Trade does not agree with him. The idea has a certain geometric beauty, a symmetry in which clear lines are drawn and institutions can be minutely categorized. Polarization says that an institution — let us say, a bank — cannot sell its own and other people's insurance products and unit trusts at the same time. If it continues to sell its own products to customers, it must set up a separate "independent" broker to handle the business.

The idea is meant to minimize conflicts of interest and ensure the customer receives impartial advice — two of the SIB's most cherished principles. The argument runs that insurance products (for example) are so complex and hard to compare that a group could sell all its own products, claiming they really were the best in the market, and no one would be in a position to contradict it for 10 or 15 years. Therefore, it must be clear to customers from the start whether their adviser is "tied" or "independent".

But this line of reasoning leads to practical absurdities. If insurance products are so hard to compare, what is the advantage of apparently restricting people's access to advice and products? A client chatting with his bank manager about his financial affairs might have to be shown the door as soon as insurance or unit trusts came up. A customer in a far-flung — or even not so far-flung — town or village might have to travel miles to find an "independent" intermediary instead of dropping in at his local bank.

In the area of unit trusts not linked with insurance policies, the argument over difficulty evaporates altogether. Unit trusts are easy to compare and fairly easy to understand.

The rules also appear to require a bank's "independent" broking arm (if it sets up one) to recommend a competitor's products if there is no clear advantage between them and products offered by its parent bank. That seems to be an unnecessary restriction of the customer's range of choice.

No one seriously defends the present system of selling life assurance, where the financial or other influences on an

intermediary's advice are completely invisible. But the banks — and probably the Office of Fair Trading today — argue that disclosure of commissions is the only sure and practical way to ensure that the customer knows where he stands, with banker, broker, salesman and other intermediaries, without restricting his choice of policy or investment.

Sir Jeremy Morse, chairman of Lloyds Bank, was calling yesterday for more disclosure in a different context; but the principle is the same. With real transparency there is nowhere for those bent on malpractice to hide.

## Striking a balance

Nigel Lawson's optimism about the economy is strongly endorsed today by the Confederation of British Industry. Given the CBI's Budget prescription of a sizeable cut in borrowing aimed at lower interest rates coupled with caution on tax cuts, it could hardly do otherwise. The CBI's monthly survey shows a balance of companies expecting to increase output during the next four months higher at 34 per cent than at any time in the last 10 years. Order books likewise are the most buoyant since 1977, partly because of the effect of a more competitive pound on exports. Prices are expected to rise, but not as fast as responses to last month's survey indicated.

The CBI's own contribution to the ever-lengthening menu of independent forecasts is not very different from the Treasury's. The CBI expects business investment to rise substantially faster than the Treasury at 5.2 per cent after last year's negligible growth.

The recent behaviour in the index of shorter leading indicators produced by the Central Statistical Office is less rosy than the CBI's findings. But the longer leading index, which is intended to predict activity about one year in advance, has been rising almost vertically thanks to rising share prices and, recently, falling interest rates. Unfortunately for the Government, the CSO's press releases do not generally look like good canvassing material.

To keep the economy in trim, the Chancellor has a delicate balance to strike. On the one hand, he will not want to reduce interest rates too far too fast with bank lending buoyant, inflation rising (if only moderately) and uncertainty ever present about sterling.

On the other hand, Mr Lawson will not want to see too much of the competitive gain eroded by any further rise in sterling. Yesterday that seemed the more likely event. Sterling was higher against both the dollar and the mark with the exchange rate index up 0.3 at 72.5. Interestingly, the pound did not weaken alongside the dollar — for which the support engendered by the Paris agreement seems to be waning. Traders escaping from the dollar may be content, at least in the short term, to move into sterling as well as marks. Three-month money in the interbank market was ½ easier at 9½-9¾ per cent which is broadly consistent with another ½ point cut in base rates. But before we see that, market men will want to see the trade figures on Thursday.

## RESULTS 53 weeks ended 31 Jan 87



Sales up 12%  
Profit before tax up 15%  
Earnings per share 26.5p up 14%  
Final dividend proposed 5.5p  
Total dividends for year up 17%  
Scrip issue 1 for 1

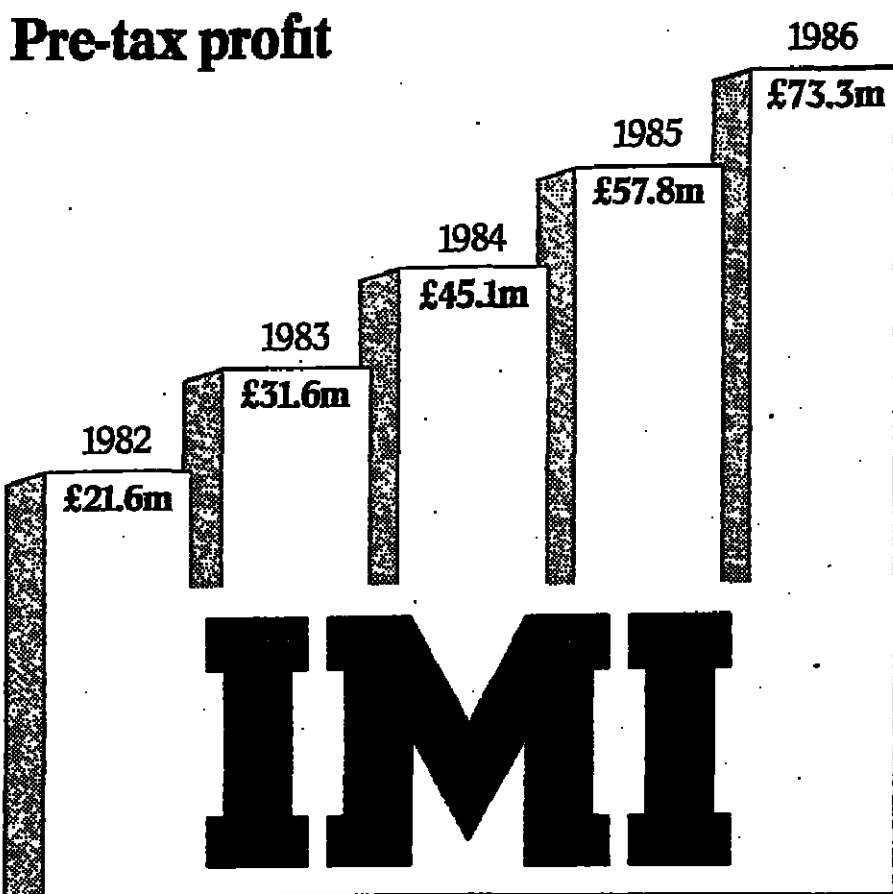
"Profitability improved to best level for 8 years"

freemans

Freemans PLC 139 Clapham Road London SW9 0HR



# Pre-tax profit



# IMI

## 1986. Continuing the strong growth of the last five years.

### PROFITS up 27% to £73.3 million before tax

### EARNINGS per share up 15% to 17.1p

### DIVIDEND per share up 14% to 6.0p

## THE FUTURE

Sir Robert Clark, Chairman reports: "We are confident of further progress. We see many opportunities, in particular following our 1986 acquisitions, for continuing the growth pattern we have established".

Summary of results	1985	1986	% increase
Turnover	£m	£m	
Profit before taxation	766.2	780.3	2
Earnings applicable to shareholders (excluding extraordinary items)	40.1	52.2	30
Earnings per share (excluding extraordinary items)	14.9p	17.1p	15
Dividend per share	5.25p	6.0p	14

# IMI means more than metal

BUILDING PRODUCTS · HEAT EXCHANGE · DRINKS DISPENSE · FLUID POWER  
SPECIAL-PURPOSE VALVES · GENERAL ENGINEERING · REFINED AND WROUGHT METALS

The Annual Report, which contains a comprehensive review of IMI's activities will be published on 24th April. If you would like a copy please complete the coupon:

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## THE TIMES

A 'FOCUS' REPORT ON CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS WILL APPEAR ON APRIL 1ST. FOR DETAILS OR ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITIES CONTACT:

IAN BIRKS ON 01-833 7608

## LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

Three Month Sterling	Open	High	Low	Close	Est Vol
Jun 87	91.14	91.15	91.04	91.05	3655
Sep 87	91.31	91.31	91.24	91.25	680
Dec 87	91.30	91.31	91.23	91.25	480
Mar 88	91.31	91.31	91.13	91.10	60
Jun 88	90.86	90.85	90.55	90.55	60
Sep 88	90.89	90.89	90.54	90.54	40
Dec 88	90.54	90.54	90.50	90.50	40
Mar 89	90.30	90.30	90.30	90.30	40

Previous day's total open interest 24025

Three Month Eurodollar	Open	High	Low	Close	Est Vol
Jun 87	93.55	93.55	93.50	93.51	3632
Sep 87	93.57	93.57	93.53	93.54	377
Dec 87	93.51	93.51	93.47	93.48	184
Mar 88	93.41	93.41	93.37	93.37	47
Jun 88	NT	NT	NT	93.22	0
Sep 88	NT	NT	NT	93.03	0
Dec 88	NT	NT	NT	92.84	0
Mar 89	NT	NT	NT	92.84	0

Previous day's total open interest 21986

US Treasury Bond	Open	High	Low	Close	Est Vol
Jun 87	100.12	100.12	100.05	100.14	2846
Sep 87	NT	NT	NT	98.72	0

Previous day's total open interest 3170

Short GR	Open	High	Low	Close	Est Vol
Jun 87	NT	NT	NT	103.41	0
Sep 87	NT	NT	NT	NT	0

Previous day's total open interest 64

Long GR	Open	High	Low	Close	Est Vol
Jun 87	128.29	128.31	128.23	128.25	22
Sep 87	127.18	127.18	126.19	126.29	33180
Dec 87	126.31	126.31	125.38	125.38	4
Mar 88	NT	NT	NT	125.29	0

Previous day's total open interest 30355

FT-SE 100	Open	High	Low	Close	Est Vol
Jun 87	202.00	203.80	201.80	203.76	652
Sep 87	206.40	208.78	206.10	208.70	571

Previous day's total open interest 5817

THIRD MARKET	Open	High	Low	Close	Est Vol
Jun 87	122.25	122.25	122.25	122.25	4
Sep 87	122.25	122.25	122.25	122.25	4

FOREIGN EXCHANGES	Open	High	Low	Close	Est Vol
Jun 87	122.25	122.25	122.25	122.25	4
Sep 87	122.25	122.25	122.25	122.25	4

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES	Open	High	Low	Close	Est Vol
Jun 87	122.25	122.25	122.25	122.25	4
Sep 87	122.25	122.25	122.25	122.25	4

## Shuffle at Wedgwood and Waterford Glass

Waterford Glass Group: Mr Patrick Byrne has been appointed chief executive of Wedgwood, a director of Waterford Glass Group and Waterford Wedgwood Holdings. Mr Christopher Johnson and Mr Robert Johnson become assistant managing directors of Wedgwood Group. Mr Geoffrey Deith becomes director of retailing of Waterford Glass Group. Mr Jim Callaghan becomes chief executive of Waterford and Wedgwood operations in North and South America. Mr Russell Lovatt has been made a director of Waterford Wedgwood Holdings.

London & Edinburgh Trust: Mr Michael Langdon becomes a non-executive director.

Hugin Group: Mr Peter Trowell joins as group finance director.

Building Employers Confederation: Mr Peter Davis has been elected president of the London region.

Russell Hobbs Tower: Mr David Reeves and Mr John Whitworth become joint managing directors.

Airtours: Mr Michael Bishop and Mr Eric Sanderson become non-executive directors.

Haslemere Estates: Mr Deryk Vander Weyer becomes a director.

Bromsgrove Industries: Mr Steven Mills is to join as chief executive from May 31.

Storehouse: Mr Keith Camm has joined as personnel director. Mr Ian Phillips becomes group chief accountant.

Inoco: Mr David Hudd becomes chairman and chief executive.

Midland Bank: Miss Kristina Raade joins as a corporate banking director.

Aviation Insurance Offices Association: Mr SH Peel has been elected chairman and Mr P Crawford deputy chairman.

Chiefair Airways: Mr Alan Cooke becomes commercial director.

Wace Group: Mr John Clegg and Mr Christopher Budd have been appointed joint managing directors.

Dutton-Forsyth Motor Group: Mr Clifford Besley becomes commercial director.

British Airways: Sir Francis Kennedy joins the board.

Guinness Mahon & Company: Mr Jorge Gallegos becomes a director.

NatWest Australia Bank: Mr Keith Shackell has become deputy chief executive and general manager.

Westinghouse Signals: Mr Stephen Balfour has been appointed to the board.



Stuart Laxon  
Lander Associates/Europe: Mr Stuart Laxon has been appointed senior vice-president of international operations outside the US.

WS Moody Holdings: Mr Carl Goldsmith, Mr David Arnold and Mr Roger Mills join the board. Mr Mills becomes deputy managing director. Mr Arnold also becomes deputy chairman and Mr Mills deputy chief executive of Hinton Hill Group where Mr Cliff E Dyal also joins the board. Mr Mills further becomes executive chairman, Mr Dyal managing director, Mr Roland Dawe an associate director, and Mr Simon Fox assistant director of Hinton Hill Marine. In addition, Mr Mills becomes executive chairman and Mr Dyal managing director of Delta Marine and Aviation Insurance Brokers.

Merchant Investors Assurance Company: Mr Bill Parsons is managing director, succeeding Mr JM Somers who remains a director and also becomes chairman.

Institute of Directors: Mr Russell Bell becomes chairman of the Surrey branch.

Advent: Mr David Cooksey becomes chairman, succeeding Mr Peter Brooke who continues as a director. Mr John Nash becomes managing director.

Other Sterling Rates: Argentina austral 2.4782-2.4885, Australia dollar 2.3438-2.3472, Bahraini dinar 0.8055-0.8055, Brazilian cruzeiro 32.75-32.81, Cyprus pound 0.7880-0.7780, Danish krone 1.0380-1.0380, Deutscher mark 1.0380-1.0380, Dutch guilder 1.0380-1.0380, French franc 6.5595-6.5700, Hong Kong dollar 12.8000-12.8000, Indian rupee 15.85-15.85, Italian lira 1.936-1.936, Japanese yen 160.11-160.11, Kuwaiti dinar 0.4425-0.4425, Malaysian dollar 4.0623-4.0623, Mexican peso 17.00-17.00, New Zealand dollar 2.8802-2.8802, Singapore dollar 0.6700-0.6700, South African rand 4.0310-4.0310, Swiss franc 1.936-1.936, Taiwan dollar 2.4635-2.4635, Thai baht 5.5000-5.5000, US dollar 1.0000-1.0000, UK pound 1.0000-1.0000.

OTHER STERLING RATES	Open	High	Low	Close	Est Vol
Jun 87	122.25	122.25	122.25	122.25	4
Sep 87	122.25	122.25	122.25	122.25	4

DOLLAR SPOT RATES	Open	High	Low	Close	Est Vol
Jun 87	122.25	122.25	122.25	122.25	4
Sep 87	122.25	122.25	122.25	122.25	4

TRADITIONAL OPTIONS	Open	High	Low	Close	Est Vol
Jun 87	122.25	122.25	122.25	122.25	4
Sep 87	122.25	122.25	122.25	122.25	4

MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD	Open	High	Low	Close	Est Vol
Jun 87	122.25	122.25	122.25	122.25	4
Sep 87	122.25	122.25	122.25	122.25	4

LONDON TRADED OPTIONS	Open	High	Low	Close	Est Vol
Jun 87	122.25	122.25	122.25	122.25	4
Sep 87	122.25	122.25	122.25	122.25	4

EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %	Open	High	Low	Close	Est Vol
Jun 87	122.25	122.25	122.25	122.25	4
Sep 87	122.25	122.25	122.25	122.25	4

BULLION	Open	High	Low	Close	Est Vol
Jun 87	122.25	122.25	122.25	122.25	4
Sep 87	122.25	122.25	122.25	122.25	4



### Portfolio - Gold -

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches, you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Unigate (as)	Food	
2	Macarby	Industrial L-R	
3	Wharfedale	Industrial S-Z	
4	Smith Whitworth	Industrial S-Z	
5	Evode	Chemicals/Pet	
6	Allied Colloids	Chemicals/Pet	
7	Allied Trals	Bank/Discount	
8	Commodity	Building/Roads	
9	Howard Nat	Bank/Discount	
10	McAlister	Leisure	
11	Unit Quante	Industrial S-Z	
12	Midland	Industrial L-R	
13	Orpington	Property	
14	LCP	Property	
15	Essex Prod	Industrial S-Z	
16	Byron	Oil/Gas	
17	Bangor	Industrial A-D	
18	Mitchell Somers	Industrial L-R	
19	Int Signal & Control	Electronics	
20	Beta (as)	Electronics	
21	Pearson (as)	Industrial L-R	
22	Applifone	Industrial A-D	
23	Watts Rake	Building/Roads	
24	Br L	Property	
25	Allied-Lyons (as)	Industrial S-Z	
26	Jardine Math	Industrial S-Z	
27	TI	Industrial S-Z	
28	Edgemoor House	Industrial S-Z	
29	Barnes	Industrial A-D	
30	Lon & Prov Shop	Property	
31	British Gas (as)	Oil/Gas	
32	ML Ridge	Industrial L-R	
33	Ash & Lacey	Industrial A-D	
34	Blackstock	Building/Roads	
35	Charles Int	Industrial A-D	
36	Don	Property	
37	Roth & Tompkins	Property	
38	St Ives Co	Property/Adv	
39	Pittsburgh Bn (as)	Industrial L-R	
40	Scamander	Electronics	
41	Wales	Property	
42	Cable Wireless (as)	Electronics	
43	Shorehouse (as)	Drugs/Stores	
44	VG Instruments	Electronics	

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £2,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

BRITISH FUNDS	
High Low	Open

SHORTS (Under Five Years)	
High Low	Open

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS	
High Low	Open

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS	
High Low	Open

UNDATED	
High Low	Open

INDEX-LINKED	
High Low	Open

BANKS DISCOUNT HP	
High Low	Open

### STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

## Equities close with good gains

ACCOUNT-DAYS: Dealings begin yesterday. Dealings end April 3. Contango day April 6. Settlement day April 13. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are recorded at 5pm. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close and may differ from changes calculated by comparing 5pm prices, published the previous day. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (as) denotes Alpha Stocks, volumes are on page 20

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Unigate (as)	Food	
2	Macarby	Industrial L-R	
3	Wharfedale	Industrial S-Z	
4	Smith Whitworth	Industrial S-Z	
5	Evode	Chemicals/Pet	
6	Allied Colloids	Chemicals/Pet	
7	Allied Trals	Bank/Discount	
8	Commodity	Building/Roads	
9	Howard Nat	Bank/Discount	
10	McAlister	Leisure	
11	Unit Quante	Industrial S-Z	
12	Midland	Industrial L-R	
13	Orpington	Property	
14	LCP	Property	
15	Essex Prod	Industrial S-Z	
16	Byron	Oil/Gas	
17	Bangor	Industrial A-D	
18	Mitchell Somers	Industrial L-R	
19	Int Signal & Control	Electronics	
20	Beta (as)	Electronics	
21	Pearson (as)	Industrial L-R	
22	Applifone	Industrial A-D	
23	Watts Rake	Building/Roads	
24	Br L	Property	
25	Allied-Lyons (as)	Industrial S-Z	
26	Jardine Math	Industrial S-Z	
27	TI	Industrial S-Z	
28	Edgemoor House	Industrial S-Z	
29	Barnes	Industrial A-D	
30	Lon & Prov Shop	Property	
31	British Gas (as)	Oil/Gas	
32	ML Ridge	Industrial L-R	
33	Ash & Lacey	Industrial A-D	
34	Blackstock	Building/Roads	
35	Charles Int	Industrial A-D	
36	Don	Property	
37	Roth & Tompkins	Property	
38	St Ives Co	Property/Adv	
39	Pittsburgh Bn (as)	Industrial L-R	
40	Scamander	Electronics	
41	Wales	Property	
42	Cable Wireless (as)	Electronics	
43	Shorehouse (as)	Drugs/Stores	
44	VG Instruments	Electronics	

BREWERIES	
High Low	Open

BUILDINGS AND ROADS	
High Low	Open

FINANCE AND LAND	
High Low	Open

FOODS	
High Low	Open

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS	
High Low	Open

CINEMAS AND TV	
High Low	Open

HOTELS AND CATERERS	
High Low	Open

INDUSTRIALS	
High Low	Open

ELECTRICALS	
High Low	Open

DRAPERY AND STORES	
High Low	Open

SHOES AND LEATHER	
High Low	Open

TEXTILES	
High Low	Open

TOBACCO	
High Low	Open

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS	
High Low	Open

OIL & GAS	
High Low	Open

MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT	
High Low	Open

SHIPPING	
High Low	Open

S-Z	
High Low	Open

OVERSEAS TRADERS	
High Low	Open

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERTG	
High Low	Open

PROPERTY	
High Low	Open

INSURANCE	
High Low	Open

LEISURE	
High Low	Open

MINING	
High Low	Open

S-Z	
High Low	Open

S-Z	
High Low	Open

S-Z	
High Low	Open

OVERSEAS TRADERS	
High Low	Open

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERTG	
High Low	Open

PROPERTY	
High Low	Open

INSURANCE	
High Low	Open

LEISURE	
High Low	Open

MINING	
High Low	Open

S-Z	
High Low	Open

S-Z	
High Low	Open

S-Z	
High Low	Open

### Portfolio - Gold -

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No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Unigate (as)	Food	
2	Macarby	Industrial L-R	
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7	Allied Trals	Bank/Discount	
8	Commodity	Building/Roads	
9	Howard Nat	Bank/Discount	
10	McAlister	Leisure	
11	Unit Quante	Industrial S-Z	
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13	Orpington	Property	
14	LCP	Property	
15	Essex Prod	Industrial S-Z	
16	Byron	Oil/Gas	
17	Bangor	Industrial A-D	
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40	Scamander	Electronics	
41	Wales	Property	
42	Cable Wireless (as)	Electronics	
43	Shorehouse (as)	Drugs/Stores	
44	VG Instruments	Electronics	

BREWERIES	
High Low	Open

BUILDINGS AND ROADS	
High Low	Open

FINANCE AND LAND	
High Low	Open

FOODS	
High Low	Open

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS	
High Low	Open

CINEMAS AND TV	
High Low	Open

HOTELS AND CATERERS	
High Low	Open

INDUSTRIALS	
High Low	Open

ELECTRICALS	
High Low	Open



UNLISTED SECURITIES

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987
High	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Vol	High	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change	Vol	High	Low	Company	Price	Offer	Change
100.00	99.50	ABC Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	DEF Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	GHI Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	JKL Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	MNO Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	PQR Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	STU Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	VWX Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	YZA Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	BCD Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	EFG Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	HIJ Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	KLM Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	NOP Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	QRS Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	TUV Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	WXY Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	XZC Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	DEF Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	GHI Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	JKL Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	MNO Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	PQR Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	STU Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	VWX Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	YZA Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	BCD Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	EFG Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	HIJ Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	KLM Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	NOP Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	QRS Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	TUV Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	WXY Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	XZC Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	DEF Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	GHI Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	JKL Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	MNO Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	PQR Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	STU Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	VWX Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	YZA Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	BCD Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	EFG Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	HIJ Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	KLM Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	NOP Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	QRS Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	TUV Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	WXY Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	XZC Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	DEF Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	GHI Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
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100.00	99.50	STU Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	VWX Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	YZA Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	BCD Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	EFG Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	HIJ Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	KLM Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	NOP Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	QRS Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	TUV Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	WXY Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	XZC Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	DEF Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	GHI Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	JKL Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
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100.00	99.50	EFG Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	HIJ Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	KLM Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	NOP Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	QRS Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	TUV Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	WXY Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	XZC Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	DEF Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	GHI Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	JKL Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	MNO Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	PQR Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	STU Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	VWX Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	YZA Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	BCD Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	EFG Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	HIJ Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	KLM Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	NOP Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
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100.00	99.50	XZC Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	DEF Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	GHI Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	JKL Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	MNO Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	PQR Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	STU Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	VWX Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	YZA Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	BCD Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	EFG Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	HIJ Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	KLM Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	NOP Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	QRS Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	TUV Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	WXY Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	XZC Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	DEF Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	GHI Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	JKL Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
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100.00	99.50	VWX Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	YZA Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	BCD Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	EFG Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	HIJ Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	KLM Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	NOP Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	QRS Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	TUV Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	WXY Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	XZC Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	DEF Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	GHI Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	JKL Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	MNO Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	PQR Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	STU Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	VWX Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	YZA Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	BCD Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	EFG Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	HIJ Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	KLM Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	NOP Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	QRS Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	TUV Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	WXY Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	XZC Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	DEF Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	GHI Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	JKL Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	MNO Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	PQR Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	STU Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	VWX Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	YZA Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	BCD Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	EFG Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	HIJ Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	KLM Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	NOP Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	QRS Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	TUV Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	WXY Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	XZC Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	DEF Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	GHI Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	JKL Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
100.00	99.50	MNO Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	PQR Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	STU Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
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100.00	99.50	EFG Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	HIJ Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50	100	100.00	99.50	KLM Corp	100.00	99.50	+0.50
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Edited by Matthew May

COMPUTER HORIZONS/1

# The rewards reaped by DP staff

The shortage of skilled staff and high rates of turnover are finally forcing many companies to treat computer employees as a special case when it comes to salary packages.

For several years employers have argued that paying computer staff more in an effort to solve the serious shortage of experienced staff and reduce high levels of turnover is not the best answer. While a few argue that higher salaries are needed to encourage in-house training by making the poaching of skilled staff uneconomic, most have considered that special deals for data-processing staff often alienate employees in other departments and can annoy unions.

But according to a report published last week by Incomes Data Services, increased poaching and turnover rates are leading many firms to offer preferential pay deals with a variety of techniques being tried in an effort to retain valuable staff.

Salary surveys on computer staff have generally shown modest pay increases, given the severe shortage of qualified staff in many areas. A research firm, Computer Economics, for example, gave an average pay rise

## THE WEEK

By Matthew May

figure for DP staff up to last October of 11.9 per cent. Though three per cent above the national average, it was actually less than a 1985 figure of 12.5 per cent.

According to last week's report, employers are now frequently resorting to preferential treatment that does not necessarily show up as an increase in basic salaries. Eligibility for company cars is increasing. Firms which run a computer systems on a shift system can pay large allowances that other 9-to-5 staff are not eligible for. Lloyds Bank, for example, pays shift allowances of £3,100 to £6,750

Type of contract work	Av. daily rate £
Consultancy	212
Systems analysis	166
Programming	141
Database design	130
Operations	100

Source: National Computing Centre

while the Midland Bank goes up to £4,500.

"Earnings increases for individuals are usually much higher than the level of basic or general pay settlement," says the report, noting "major changes" by companies to salary and grading structures and a raising of the maximum points of salary scales. Other measures noted are a movement from rigid grading structures to "market-related" salary bands, introducing performance or merit related payments and the reviewing of computer staff salaries more than once a year.

As would be expected shortages are worst in London and the South-East and Big Bang, says the report, has worsened the situation. Though public-sector rates are still well behind the private sector, the gap is narrowing. The Civil Aviation Authority has moved to performance-related progression for computer staff. One council - Woking, near London - has introduced merit awards.

One London council, Lambeth, is paying scarcity allowances and Kingston, Sutton, Westminster, Kent and Surrey are offering cars to certain data-processing staff. Special allow-

ances in the Civil Service for computer employees now range from £1,000 to £2,000, although as the survey points out, "the system has already caused industrial difficulties".

One increasingly used solution for computer users frustrated at the lack of skilled people is to use contract staff, with consultants able to attract a hefty average of £212 a day, although for freelance work, programmers are three times more likely to be employed than systems analysts or consultants.

Computer Staff Pay is published by Incomes Data Services on 01 250 3434

Job title	Turnover % leaving per year
DP management	9.0
Systems analyst	10.1
Analyst/Programmer	12.1
Programmer	20.6
Systems programmer	13.6
Network staff	7.2
Operator	13.5
Data preparation	19.0

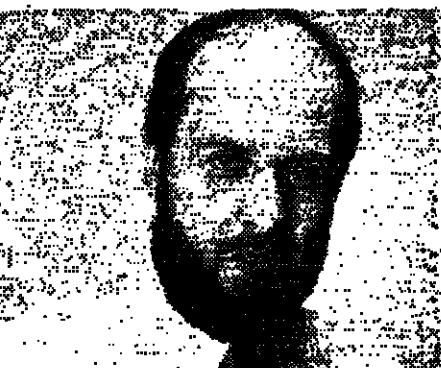
Source: National Computing Centre

# Design first for the industry

Tony Fuge, who led the design team that developed the innovative Immos transputer, has won the 1987 Duke of Edinburgh's Designer Prize. Mr Fuge, who receives a prize of £1,000, was selected from the designers of all the Design Council's winning products and is the first person from the computer industry to win the award. In 1984 he began working on the transputer - a 32-bit microprocessor which can carry out high-speed communications while processing information.

Computer fraud is becoming more difficult to detect and hence more profitable, says a report by the accountants Ernst and Whinney. Technological changes occur so quickly, it says, that organizations are unable to establish controls before the problem moves elsewhere. When a senior employee "can download data from the company's mainframe computer to a micro, manipulate that data to make the company look more profitable and send the new data back to the mainframe without an audit trail - we all have a problem."

The personal computer industry is in suspended animation these days as everyone awaits the announcement of a new family of IBM PCs. The event is expected on April 2, and many of the biggest corporate buyers of PCs have put their plans on hold until then. They are waiting because IBM may depart from the very standard



Tony Fuge: prize of £1,000

fiercely competitive part of the semiconductor business. The chip, known as the 29000, which can handle 32 bits of information at a time, will normally operate at 17 million instructions a second, faster than the chips that now dominate the market. At peak speed, it will be able to execute an estimated 25 million instructions a second. Advanced Micro's chip is based on a technological approach called reduced-instruction set computing (RISC) which entails making chips fast by keeping the tasks they perform simple. But even the high-speed niche for which Advanced Micro is aiming is crowded. Fairchild Semiconductor, MIPS Computer Systems and the Immos already offer high-speed RISC chips. And Hewlett-Packard is building them for its own use in its new Spectrum computers.

Western Europe's research drive to combat Japanese and US domination of the high-technology market, the so-called Euraka project, opened the offices of its permanent secretariat in Brussels last week. The secretariat, with about 12 staff, will act as an information-clearing house for firms interested in Euraka. It was proposed in 1985 by President Francois Mitterrand and now grouping 19 west European nations. Spain holds the rotating Euraka presidency. The creation of a secretariat is the result of a compromise between northern states, which wanted to keep bureaucracy down, and smaller nations, which called for a central office to prevent their being squeezed out by the larger states.

## COMPUTER BRIEFING

It established six years ago when introducing the PC. Then again it may not. But virtually all the people who spy on IBM for a living say the new machines are designed to knock the low-cost clone-makers out of business by twiddling with the innards of the machine just enough to make IBM compatibility the exclusive province of IBM.

The Open University is to get £2.25 million to ensure that all its study-at-home information technology students get a chance to handle a real computer. The government grant, announced last week will buy 4,500 computers to provide a rental pool. Two computer makers - Astrad and Alder - are to offer discounts to students who want to buy their own machine, with Astrad providing an initial 2,000 machines to the OU. By 1990, the OU hopes to have 13,000 students enrolled on IT-related courses. The Information Technology Minister, Geoffrey Pattie, said: "The OU is well placed to provide the training, re-training and updating needed by industry and commerce."

The British electronics giant, Plessey, has announced a breakthrough with the first multi-million pound order for its revolutionary System X digital telephone exchange. The company expects that the order, believed to be about £15 million from Columbia, will persuade many more countries to buy the system, which brings the flexibility of computers to the telephone system. Plessey Telecommunications' managing director, David Day, said: "The first export order is always the most difficult. I believe that now we can build on this solid base." He hoped that Plessey would win a second order, worth about £75 million, with Columbia later this year, and the company was looking for orders with 10 countries. Though no new jobs will be created, the order means security for the 3,000 staff at the Liverpool plant where System X is produced.

Advanced Micro Devices of California has introduced its first microprocessor, becoming the newest entrant into a fast-growing but

## THE TIMES



## COMPUTING HUMOUR COMPETITION

Starting soon: a new-style competition devised in association with the computer-services company CMIG, offering the chance to win expenses paid travel to the United States and the Continent and to enjoy a laugh at the same time. Watch Computer Horizons for details.

# Fancy life among the street fighters?

## JOBSCENE

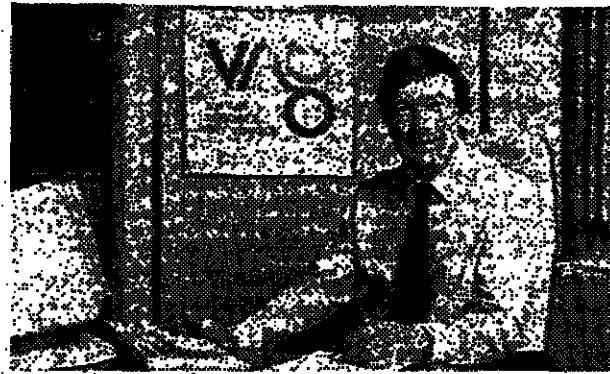
By Eddie Conliffe

One of the biggest questions that anyone planning to become self-employed or start a small company must ask is "Are there enough customers and is there sufficient work for me in the market place?"

If you are a systems designer, analyst, telecommunications specialist or other competent computer professional, and are eyeing the contract market, you do not have to worry. It seems that demand because of the general skills shortage is increasing in most areas.

Contracting in the UK represents an industry worth over £250 million a year to the computer contract agencies providing the service. There are an estimated 8,000 contract staff in regular work in Britain at any one time.

Eighty per cent of them are registered with just five agencies, leaving the other 1,600 contractors spread among no



Vic Groves: Contractors can pick and choose

fewer than 240 or more small agencies - little more than an average of six contractors an agency. Though the small agency may well be a vehicle for a group of working contractor friends, care should be taken when deciding with which agencies to be registered.

Vic Groves, managing director of the VNG Group, said: "There are a lot of street fighters in the agency contract market. Some see contracting simply as a good way of

making money and the approach is pure sales."

From a contractor's point of view, it should normally suffice to register with just one or two agencies - if they are large - to ensure regular contract work. "Most contractors," said Mr Groves, "can pick and choose these days."

To enter the contract market you usually need three years' professional experience with knowledge of more than one machine and more than one language. Typical contracts are for six months at a time, although some can be as little as three months, others up to two years or more.

In particular demand at the moment are systems programmers who know ICL hardware, systems designers and analysts with relational database experience, as well as those who know fourth-generation languages.

Experience on IBM, DEC, Tandem or ICL hardware is often needed. Earnings range from £750 a week in the North to £1,250 a week or more in London. Mr Groves added: "There are a lot of contracts paying over £1,000 a week in London."

One contracting consultant said: "Demand seems to come in waves. Recently the cancellation of Nimrod has brought more people on to the market, many from GEC. There is, though, still a demand for Telecom people, software engineers and those with real time experience."

There is also a demand around Europe, much of it from the European Commission, for a total range of skills.

The EEC prefers people to have a second language. The rates on the Continent are higher, but only enough to allow for the extra expenses. Usually contractors have to arrange their own accommodation in Europe.

Most of the people going on overseas contracts are single, usually with four or five years' experience. The biggest advantage in contracting overseas is that of the tax advantage.

There are a lot of younger people working in the contract market but there are also quite a few in the 40 to 50 age bracket, opting to earn higher incomes rather than staying with a company where they do

not relish managerial promotion. Mr Groves commented: "They are the creative types."

When it comes to tax and the other aspects of working for oneself on contract, it is advised that you form a limited company. Also there are matters such as VAT to take into account (the situation somewhat eased in last week's Budget).

Most good agencies will give you guidance on this from if you ask them and you can also now benefit from the Contractors' Club.

Set up just six months ago, the club now almost 1,000 members. It acts as a guidance point on accountancy, financial and insurance - it is sometimes worth having professional indemnity insurance - services.

For £28 a year it also provides contractors with a monthly news letter as well as discounts on personal computers and other items.

The Contractors' Club can be contacted through Andy Johnston on 0625-526265.

## Events

- The Scottish Computer Show, March 31-April 2, Scottish Exhibition Centre, Glasgow (01-891 5051)
- Automated Manufacturing Exhibition, May 12-15, National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham (01-891 5051)
- Computer North, May 27-29, G-Mex Exhibition Centre, Manchester, (01-891 5051)

## G-Mex Exhibition Centre, Manchester, (01-891 5051)

- What Communications, May 31-June 2, Novotel, Harrogate, (01-262 3382)
- Amstrad Computer Show, July 10-12, Alexandra Palace, London, (061-458 8835)

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# Big Blue builds better link-ups

By Calvin Sims

IBM released a new set of standards last week that will eventually make it possible for newly developed software to run on every IBM machine from a personal computer to a mainframe.

The programming standards, known as Systems Application Architecture, are part of IBM's effort to link a range of disparate software products and machines, so that its computers can not only communicate with each other but can run the same programs.

Though the new IBM standards do not constitute a new product, they provide the framework for the development of software programs to

be used in future IBM computers. The company is likely to introduce new personal computers in April.

For software developers, the new standards assure them that their programs will run on all the leading IBM product lines such as personal computers, mid-size Systems 36 and 38 and mainframes that include its 3090, or Sierra, series of machines.

For users, the architecture will provide a uniform set of interfaces and keyboard commands, and a standard format for organizing data on the screen to make a user comfortable regardless of the machine being used.

According to Linda O'Keefe of Dataquest, a Californian research firm, IBM has been under pressure to produce a system of "interconnectable" products similar to that which has enabled Digital Equipment and others to steal some of its market share.

She said: "These new standards are one of the steps IBM must take to introduce a seamless environment from the desktop to the mainframe."

In introducing the standards, IBM is also trying to establish a set of guidelines for writing software similar to the Systems Network Architecture it introduced more than a decade ago.

Daniel Mandresh, an analyst with Merrill Lynch, said: "This is expected and necessary behavior from a company that is committed to customers that have software written for certain IBM machines."

IBM is making sure that its customers who have invested in software and machines will continue to have usable products."

IBM said that delivery of its Systems Application Architecture would be evolutionary, with technical standards distributed to software developers beginning this year.

Under the new architecture, for example, IBM will publish standard procedures that will enable a user to log on to any machine from any terminal, including personal computers.

In the past, users have had to use separate procedures to have access to different types of machines from various terminals.

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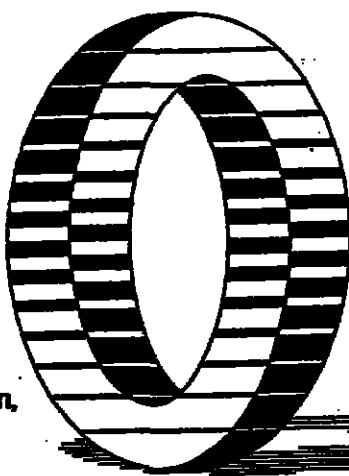
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REF: TS 16452

## COMPUTER HORIZONS/2

## How to keep a secret safe

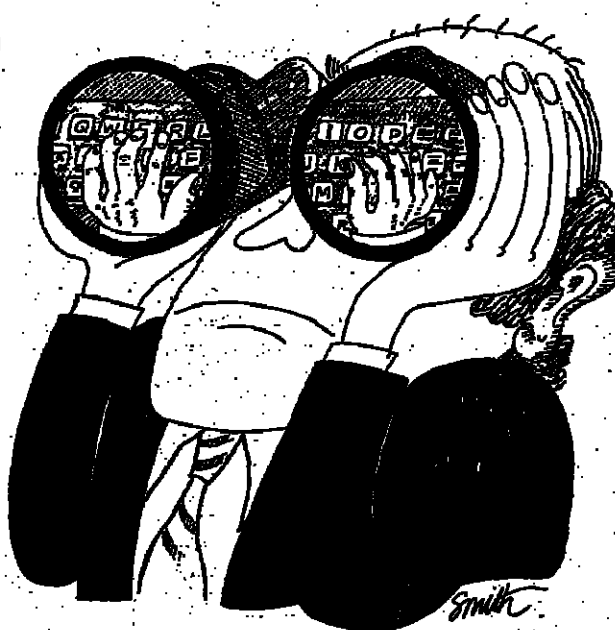
### SECURITY

By James Gleick

Mathematicians and cryptologists have discovered a way for people to prove that they possess secret information, from their credit-card numbers to computer passwords, without giving any of the information away.

This keenly paradoxical discovery has upset the traditional understanding of mathematical proof. Beyond that, however, it may also transform aspects of life where identification processes are subject to abuse especially in gaining unauthorized access to computer systems.

But because the invention can also affect the military uses of identification procedures, the US recently tried to impose a secrecy order on it. The order was quickly rescinded amid an outcry from



### Zero-knowledge proof maths

American mathematicians. The fundamental mathematical ideas of zero-knowledge proof that underlie the invention are firmly in the public domain, and many researchers are pursuing other applications.

Blending pure logic with computer technology, the researchers are developing an area of mathematics called

zero-knowledge proof. Where a conventional proof conveys information, a zero-knowledge proof is meant to convey only the assurance that the information is in hand.

Though zero-knowledge proof began as an abstraction, computer scientists quickly realized its potential application to many everyday areas of security. The issue arises whenever someone tears up credit-card numbers or looks over his or her shoulder while signing on to a computer.

The essence of zero-knowledge proof lies in an exchange of information between the "prover" and the "verifier." That is a break with the

traditional practice of simply writing a proof down, once and for all - or simply revealing one's password.

The other new element is a role for chance. In effect, the verifier asks a series of questions, choosing the questions by some electronic equivalent of flipping a coin. Suppose, for example, the prover has a bafflingly complex maze. He points to two locations - and asserts that he knows paths through the maze connecting them.

How can he convince a verifier without actually showing him how to get from one point to the other? He picks a third point on a path

and offers to reveal the path to it from either of the other two.

Yet this example is not quite a zero-knowledge proof. Though the verifier never actually sees a full path, the many fragments of paths can eventually enable him to piece together an understanding of the maze. A more precise example involves a collection of lines joined at nodes, which mathematicians call a graph.

A common problem is to ask whether it is possible to paint the nodes of a certain graph, using just three different colors, so that no line has the same color at both ends.

Similar problems of pure mathematics are used electronically in the practical applications. Instead of a credit-card number, a user may have a computer chip containing, in effect, a unique, complicated graph and its colouring.

### Many fragments of paths from maze

A verifying computer knows the graph associated with each user, but does not know how to colour it.

For practical applications, the mathematics of graph colouring are too slow. But using techniques of number theory, researchers have come up with zero-knowledge proofs that adapt well to electronic circuitry.

## The art of buying hardware at bargain ware prices

### SECONDHAND

By David Guest

Where can you find an IBM-compatible portable micro for £350, or a large Digital Equipment Corporation minicomputer for £16,000?

Where can you still buy Apple IIs or Commodore Pets? And where will you shop for equipment whose suppliers are no longer in business?

On the blossoming second-hand computer market, in each case.

Nor do the computer world's Arthur Daleys deal only in secondhand goods; there is no shortage of brand new stock in their inventories.

The reason is simple: every time technology advances, something with years of life ahead of it is left behind.

The life expectancy of a computer is estimated at about three years. That does not mean that anyone buying a PC today can expect it to seize up immediately in March 1990, but that its technology will have the dated look of a hand axe.

They cannot operate in any other way. They have to keep selling newer, ostensibly better computers, and because the competition is so intense they have to make their improvements very quickly. Computer users who feel that their systems will do the job for the foreseeable future have to be shown the error of their ways.

New and used equipment, hardware and software, finds

its way into the secondhand market by a variety of routes.

From manufacturers, who change their marketing emphasis or who have not wound down production of yesterday's system before launching today's, from dealers who are crushed by the burden of a large inventory; from users who re-equip; and from half a dozen other sources.

Most of the activity is in the microcomputer arena, but there are specialist word-processor suppliers and secondhand markets for mini-computers and mainframes as well.

Computer Broking Services, which specializes in DEC systems, says that it buys wherever it can and that occasionally it even sells goods back to DEC. Low prices are the common factor, but the shoppers at these markets are not all bargain hunters, eccentrics, or curators of industrial-archaeology museums.

Computer users like continuity, and in some cases the secondhand market is the only source of systems that are still perfectly viable but no longer promoted by their makers.

Systex trades in word processors on this and other

preferences of large companies. Bob Lewis, sales director, describes how a change of policy by IBM gave Systex the kind of opportunity that secondhand suppliers relish.

"On the Displaywriter side we struck gold," he said. "IBM withdrew the dedicated word processor in April last year in favour of PCs running Displaywrite software. We've been buying up old Displaywriter stocks because the typists at some very big organizations prefer the Displaywriter's keyboard to the PC's."

Other advantages of buying secondhand are the quick deliveries that most companies promise and the fact that a purchase decision may not have to be referred to the upper levels of the executive hierarchy.

The chief disadvantage is the possibility of buying glossy scrap. Suppliers say that the average age of secondhand computers is, coincidentally, about three years.

Older items are not uncommon and in the auction rooms an occasional veteran will go under the hammer. Derek Telfer, of MCD Computer Auctions, sees no reason why a collectors' market for technological antiques should not develop. But most buyers will want something that works.

The suppliers of second-

Buying a used computer may be a smart move - for business and private users

band equipment take different approaches to reassure customers. Some goods are still subject to the maker's warranty, but when that expires, the user will have to make other arrangements. Some suppliers insist that they just sell boxes, offering a money-back guarantee if the equipment does not work. Some will recommend independent maintenance companies, and some include maintenance in the terms of the sale.

MCD relies on the good faith of its sources, who describe the state of their goods for the guidance of buyers.

All agree that the market is buoyant. With sales of new computers falling off, it seems that computer users are not willing to accept three years as a life span for their systems.

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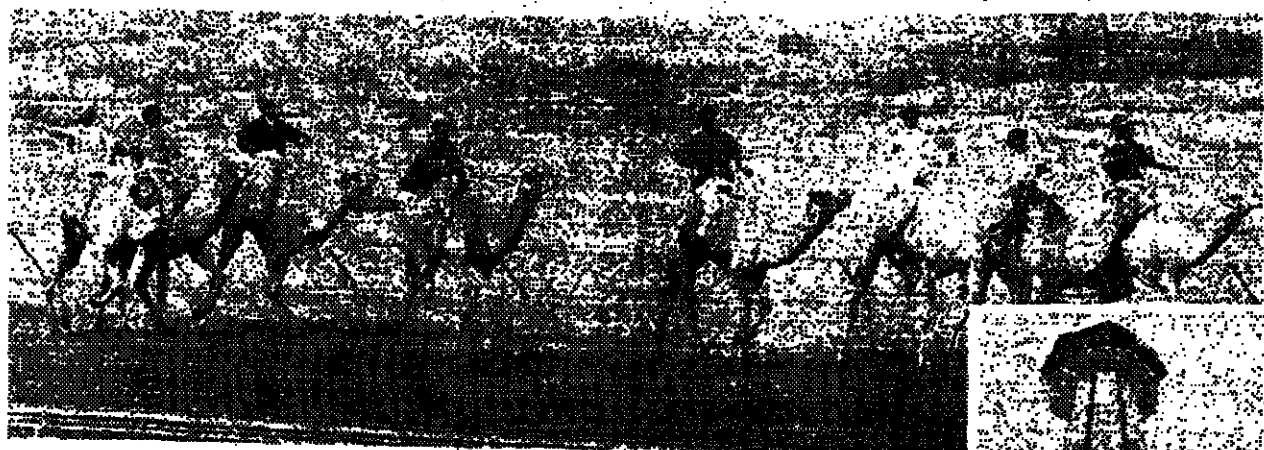
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## SAUDI ARABIA

## FOCUS

A SPECIAL REPORT  
ON KING FAHD'S VISIT TO BRITAIN

# The family that runs a country

**K**ing Fahd, who arrives in London today at the start of a state visit, is the leader of a country that was suddenly thrust to the front of the world stage by the discovery of oil, and in particular by the decision of the main oil-producing countries to increase their prices in the 1970s, which made it super-rich.

Since then, oil prices have dropped dramatically, and Saudi revenue with them. But with 25 per cent of the world's known oil reserves, Saudi Arabia still plays an important part, not only in the discussion of oil supplies and their effect on the world economy, but in Middle Eastern politics because of its financial support to fellow Arabs.

Today it is particularly concerned by the Iran-Iraq war, where it is playing a complex diplomatic game, funding Iraq but making great efforts to avoid a rupture with Iran. It is also keen to promote a Middle East peace conference that would tackle the Arab-Israeli dispute.

However, there is more than oil to this vast and sparsely populated country, mainly desert and larger than several European countries put together. It is also the heartland of Islam, the setting of the Muslim world's two holiest cities, Mecca and Medina, and that is something that its people have always

An interview with King Fahd by Peter Strafford is on page 2 of this report.

taken seriously, as do the ruling Al Saud family. The family has a traditional link with the puritan Wahhabi sect dating back to the 18th century, and King Abdul Aziz, the founder of Saudi Arabia, allied himself for a time with some of its most radical members, known as the "Ikhwan", as he extended his rule over much of the Arabian peninsula earlier this century.

His successors, including King Fahd, the 11th of his 43 known sons, have been careful

## Decades removed from nomad life

to respect the religious sensibilities of the Saudis, even during the phenomenal changes of recent years.

So it is that Saudi Arabia, which during the past 10 or 15 years has been able to endow itself with some of the most modern facilities in the world — telecommunications, airports, hospitals, universities, factories, roads — is also a country in which alcohol is banned, many shops and offices close during prayer times, women are subject to legal and social restrictions, and the full force of Islamic law, the Sharia, is imposed.

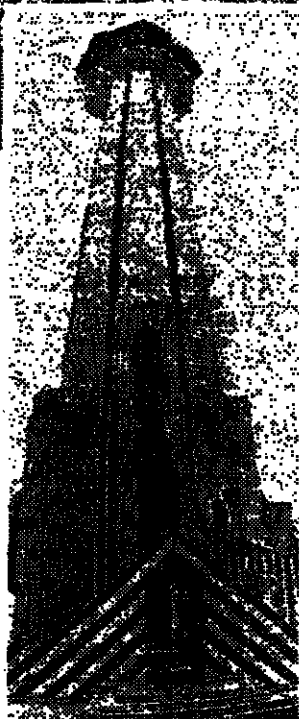
What is perhaps most remarkable, however, given

the extent of the transformation that has taken place, is the absence of political turbulence. It is only a matter of decades since present-day Saudi Arabia was to a great extent a remote nomad society, dependent on the camel for moving from one oasis to the next, and divided into innumerable tribal groups, frequently in conflict.

King Abdul Aziz was able, through a mixture of military force and diplomacy, to create a unified kingdom, formally established in 1932. The four sons who have succeeded him, King Saud, King Faisal, King Khaled and now King Fahd, have not just held it together, but have maintained a remarkable degree of political stability as the desert kingdom has become an oil power.

There have been occasional signs of strain, like the seizing of the mosque at Mecca by a militant group of Muslims in 1979; and some movements of discontent among the Shia Muslim minority who live in the Eastern Province, where the oil-fields are. But today there is nothing to indicate that the dominant position of the royal family, now numbering a total of some 10,000 people, is seriously challenged.

The stability has not been achieved by conventionally democratic means. There are no elections at any level, and no plans to introduce them — though there is a much delayed plan to set up an



appointed assembly. There are no political parties, and the only gatherings of any size are in the mosques or at football matches. The press and television are closely controlled.

The government includes some highly qualified technocrats who are commoners. But in the last resort power is personal, and decisions are taken by the leading members of the royal family, whose actions and motivations are veiled in secrecy.

In the process King Fahd is believed to work closely with his six full brothers, who are known collectively as the Al Fahd and include the minister and vice-minister of defence.

Camel racing at a desert course outside Riyadh, top left, is a link with the city's past. The King Fahd International Stadium, right, and the television tower, left, are examples of the extraordinary architecture to be seen in the country

the minister and vice-minister of the interior, and the governor of Riyadh. But much else is speculation.

The stability of the system clearly owes a great deal to the fact that it is essentially indigenous, based on the traditions and the religious beliefs of the Arabian peninsula, so that the average Saudi feels happy with it. At the same time it has been helped by the fact that oil revenues have brought about a dramatic improvement in living conditions, and by the existence of an efficient security service.

One way in which the royal family keeps in touch with thinking in the country is

through the traditional forum of discussion, the *majlis*. This is an informal meeting, held by an important man, to which any Saudi can come and present complaints, requests or other observations.

King Fahd holds a weekly *majlis* in Riyadh, and his many brothers and nephews hold similar meetings of their own, sometimes as often as twice a day. It enables them to redress genuine grievances, and also to keep their finger on the pulse of the country.

The other group with which King Fahd and other members of the royal family keep in close contact is the *ulema*, or religious authorities. In the past they have been suspicious of innovations which might be contrary to the strict tenets of Islam — photography, the motor car, the telephone, television, the education of women.

They are open to persuasion, however — in the case of television, by the argument that it could be used to transmit the Koran — and it is clear that King Fahd, like his predecessors, lays great store by acting in consensus with them. Change is not ruled out, but it has to be gradual.

Meanwhile Saudi Arabia, so long a remote and inaccessible region, has been discovering that it is no longer isolated from the rest of the world. For some years now, it has been closely associated with the United States, since it was Americans who discovered

and exploited its oil reserves.

Relations with Britain go back many years to the days when British influence was felt throughout the Middle East; and Saudi Arabia trades predominantly with the Western countries as a whole. On the other hand the Saudis are deeply hostile to communism, because of its atheistic character, and have had little contact with the Soviet Union.

It is to the Arab world that, understandably, they feel closest. But relations are not always easy. For centuries the Arabian peninsula was regarded as a primitive and backward region by Egyptians, Syrians and others, and there

## Extra problem posed by Iran

is some resentment that that should be where the money now is.

The Saudis, on their side, have discovered that in spite of the funds that, in a spirit of solidarity, they pay to other Arab countries, their small population means that their political weight is limited. They are reluctant to take the lead on contentious issues, and much of their effort is devoted to bridging differences and trying to build a consensus.

In the last few years there has been the additional challenge of Iran and its Islamic revolution. There has never

been much love lost between Arabs and Persians and so, when the Iran-Iraq war broke out, it was natural for the Saudis to provide funds for Iraq.

But at the same time there is a fear that a victorious Iran might turn on Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf states.

So they have turned a deaf ear to anti-Saudi propaganda from Tehran, avoided provocation, and even provided the Iranians with petroleum products, in the interests of keeping relations on an even keel.

In the last resort, if the Iranians attacked Saudi Arabia, it would only be the Americans which would have the power to protect them. That is not a situation that the Saudis like to envisage, or admit, but it is inevitably a major consideration in their relations with Washington.

Even so, there is a body of opinion in Saudi Arabia which is so strongly opposed to American policy in the Middle East, particularly Washington's support for Israel, that it believes some expression of disapproval should be made.

One way of doing this would be to open diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. But in spite of strong hints, that is a step the Saudis have not yet taken.

Peter Strafford

## SAUDI ARABIA — THE BASICS

Area: 865,000 square miles  
Population (estimated): Saudis, between 5 and 11 million; foreigners, between 2 and 5 million  
Head of State and Prime Minister: King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz  
Crown Prince: Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz  
Gross domestic product: per capita, £2,820  
GDP growth in 1986: 4.9 per cent  
Currency: Saudi riyal (£1 = 5.68 riyals)

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SAUDI ARABIA/2

FOCUS

# The custodian of desert power

The pressures of Middle East and Western interests fall heavily on King Fahd. He explains how he copes in this interview with PETER STRAFFORD

"I admired her personality, and had a very good impression of her," King Fahd, tall and courteous, is nothing if not diplomatic, and in an interview he gave me in his palace in Riyadh before leaving for London he twice spoke of his admiration for Mrs Thatcher.

He admired her way of discussion, he said, and was ready to talk about any issues with her.

What exactly those issues will be he did not specify, but it seems probable that they will cover the whole range of Saudi concerns, from developments in the Middle East to the price of oil. King Fahd is a man of long political experience, who acts as Prime Minister in Saudi Arabia and has held high office continu-

ously for more than 30 years. He has, therefore, had a direct hand in the policies which have transformed Saudi Arabia from a remote desert kingdom to a power both in the Middle East and in the world of oil politics. He himself is the 11th son of King Abdul Aziz, the founder of Saudi Arabia, and has been one of the most active members of the Al Saud family.

He is seen as a leading advocate of the generally pro-Western orientation of Saudi foreign policy, and in particular of the close relationship with the United States.

In reply to my questions, he set out some of the main lines of Saudi policy: close association with the United States, in spite of Iranian and American support for Israel; pressure on Iran to end the Iraqi war; and continued advocacy of the 1982 Fahd Plan for settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute.

King Fahd was born in 1921. He became Minister of Education in 1953, Minister of

the Interior in 1962 and Second Deputy Prime Minister in 1967. On the succession of King Khaled, his older half-brother, in 1975 he became Crown Prince and effectively Prime Minister.

He spent time in the West as a young man and has travelled widely. As a result he is believed to hold relatively liberal views on such issues as the seclusion of women, the treatment of foreigners and the opening up of social life in general. On his succession in 1982 he was expected to introduce a number of reforms.

But any reform in Saudi Arabia is liable to run up against resistance from entrenched conservatives, and in particular from the *ulema*, or religious authorities, who represent much of public opinion. King Fahd's reputation as a man of relatively liberal views will have made them suspicious.

So it is clear that rather than provoke confrontation — and possibly with an eye to what happened to the Shah of Iran

— King Fahd has decided that policy would have to be built on consensus. If anything, there has been a move away from westernization in recent years, and a greater emphasis on traditional Islamic values.

Last year King Fahd announced that he should no longer be addressed as "Your Majesty", since "majesty" was an attribute only of God, and its use an affront to the

**Matters unlikely to be aired in London**

feelings of devout Muslims. Instead, he should be known as "Custodian of the Two Holy Places", that is, Mecca and Medina.

Nor has there been any movement so far on the long-standing proposal, publicly backed by King Fahd, of a consultative assembly of appointed notables, as a step in a democratic direction. But a building has been put up, and King Fahd told me the assembly would come to life in the near future.

I asked him about a number of foreign policy issues which

are likely to come up in London. The Iran-Iraq war, for instance, has caused great concern in Saudi Arabia, and I asked whether he thought Iran presented a threat to the kingdom, either militarily or ideologically.

He replied by emphasizing that the continuation of the war was to no one's advantage. "We hope and wish that this war will come to an end,"

President Saddam Husain of Iraq had said that he would welcome an end to the war. "So we are waiting," King Fahd said, "for the second party in the war to announce that they also wish to see an end to this war". He hoped that efforts would be made at an international level in addition to those already being made in the Arab world.

As for the United States' role, and in particular the revelations in Washington about arms sales to Iran, King Fahd did not allow himself a hint of criticism. I asked him whether there was any disenchantment with Washington, and he replied that Saudi Arabia's relationship with America was a very old and very good one, which



"We are waiting for the second party in the Iraq-Iran war to announce that they also wish to see an end to this war."

King Fahd, left

at Fez they would find that the results were practical and positive.

Finally, oil. I asked King Fahd whether Saudi Arabia was satisfied with the present price and the level of production. He replied that he hoped the present prices would continue, because they would give the world economy a chance to rebuild itself.

He added, however, that it was important that there should be co-operation between members of Opec (the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) and other oil producers who were not members — presumably including Britain. This would be of advantage to all parties.

He also emphasized Saudi Arabia's interest, as an importer of goods from the U.S., Europe and Japan, in reaching an understanding on stable prices. It was noticeable that prices were now getting higher and higher, he said, and if that continued it would lead to an increase in the price of oil.

## Exciting years bring untold riches

Forty years ago, when I was already a grown man, the Saudi Arabians were roughly at the point which the British had reached in the days of Rhodesia. A large proportion of the population wandered the desert in a life of unspeakable hardship. Apart from the great mosques in Mecca and Medina, the only permanent buildings were made of mud or, in Jeddah, of coral dug from the sea. There was no industry and the only agriculture was a few date palms.

Now the House of Saud has not only crossed 2,000 years of history, they have moved from stone-age destitution to a wealth never known before in the world.

The baby born in a tent with 10 shillings' worth of pots and bedding is now a cabinet minister with a Harvard PhD and billions of dollars to spend on bridges, airports, computers and petrochemical plants. The same girl who trudged 30 miles a day with her goats across the sand dunes now flies most weekends to her estate on Lake Geneva.

Where there was only the old school here and there, teaching the Koran and little else, there are now seven universities, 71 colleges of higher education and more than 100,000 students.

Bedouin who could not understand the dialect of the next tribe now speak BBC English. Earthquakes in Peru and strikes in Cowley are the daily gossip among men who used to ask only whether the rain had fallen in the sands beyond the mountains.

The physical results leave the visitor open-mouthed.

There are now taps and swimming pools and dams and gigantic pipelines carrying de-

salinated water from the sea coast to the remotest interior. There is a network of motorways and airports, harbours, air-conditioning, computers, radios, jets.

The seaports, once miserable roadsteads littered with wrecks, are now immaculate and orderly to a degree which makes Liverpool look medieval. Jeddah and Riyadh airports are built to a scale and style beside which Heathrow is shabby and makeshift.

They have had the assistance of younger Saudi technocrats, but they have also had

money that was needed and to buy from outside all the advice and help that was available, the planning policies have been formulated and the decisions taken by the Saudis themselves — and for the most part by Saudi kings and princes who pre-dated the trend to Western education and grew up in the environment of Abraham and Isaac.

There is little sign of discontent with the regime or the system, even though the conditions of life, both social and political, are severely restrictive. I see no agitation for parliamentary democracy, no revolt against the ban on

Western society. Religious faith is still universal and unshaken. The family is still the basis of communal life. People are still deeply conservative.

There is little sign of discontent with the regime or the system, even though the conditions of life, both social and political, are severely restrictive. I see no agitation for parliamentary democracy, no revolt against the ban on

Of course there are problems. Some of them are fading away, some are not. Regionalism and the difference between town and country, for example: Saudi Arabia is a kingdom consolidated out of disparate, independent provinces as late as 1932.

But vastly improved conditions, the supply of water and electricity to villages, television, commuting, intermarriage and the growth of patriotism are gradually killing off regionalism.

The reliance on a large foreign labour force is a problem which exacts a heavy price financially and socially, but the Government has begun to tackle this.

The position of women is at an uncertain stage: the battle for women's education has been won — 40 per cent of students in higher education are female — but the battle for woman's right to work has hardly started; its conduct will be unsettling and its outcome uncertain.


The administration, not just its execution but the general approach and attitude to it, has not caught up with the standards of planning and economic development.

The present economic recession, mild though it is in comparison with other countries, will mean, after several years of boom, disappointed expectations.

But on the whole I see no reason for pessimism, no reason to expect an upheaval, no reason to change my diagnosis of the Saudi condition: great economic and physical change accompanied by political and social stability.

James Craig

Director, General Middle East Association



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TOTAL LOANS - ADVANCES	2,602	2,199	-15.5%
TOTAL DEPOSITS	8,747	10,610	+21%
TOTAL BALANCE SHEET	13,702	15,898	+16%
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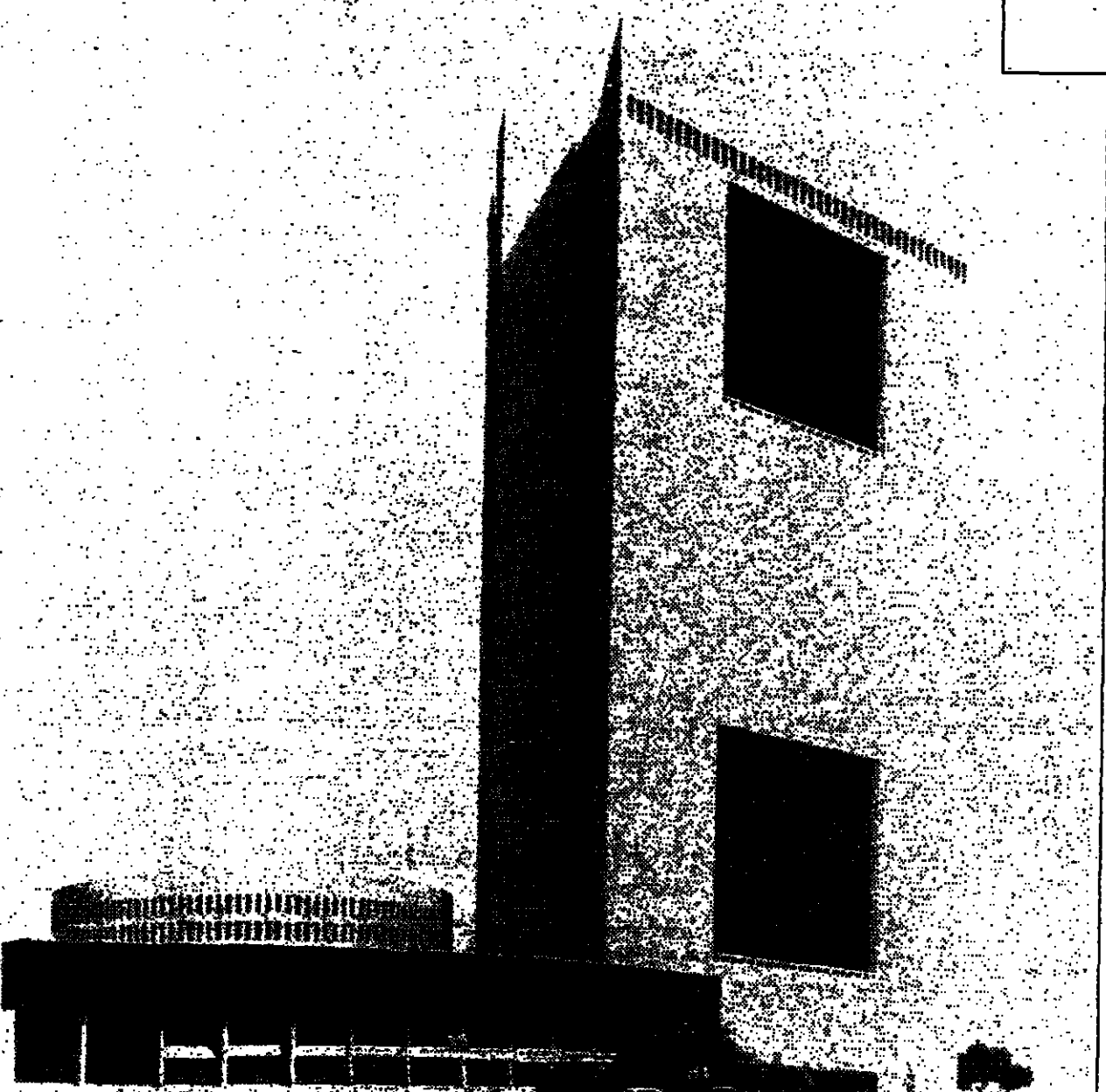
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FOCUS

SAUDI ARABIA/3

# Lessons of the oil slump

Rarely can a policy change have been signalled so clearly as that by Saudi Arabia last October. The replacement of Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani as Oil Minister after 25 years marked the onset of a new era in the kingdom's oil policy.

Sheikh Yamani, who had been oil minister almost since the inception of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, was dismissed by King Fahd at a time when Saudi Arabia's attempt to force the other Opec countries into line, by increasing production and forcing prices down, looked to be achieving very limited success, and at a very high cost.

The new man in the job, Hisham Nazer, forced through last December's Opec agreement which imposed a reduction in output and set an oil price target of \$18 a barrel. Despite considerable market pressure, the price has held at or about that level in recent weeks.

The past 16 months have seen extraordinary shifts in the fortunes of the oil producers, and in particular of Saudi Arabia, with its leading role in policy within Opec.

It began in December 1985 at Geneva when Sheikh Yamani made it clear to the other

Opec members, and to oil producers elsewhere, that it was no longer prepared to sacrifice the level of its own production while others were either unwilling to accept any production restraints, as in the case of Britain, or were breaking agreed quotas, as in the case of several Opec members.

The Geneva meeting was interpreted as an end to Opec production restraint and the beginning of a new strategy by its members of winning back market share, whatever the price.

The decision marked the

## Sheikh Yamani was seen to play into Western hands and nearly lose Opec

beginning of a production free-for-all and a collapse in oil prices. From more than \$30 a barrel in the autumn of 1985 to as low as \$7 a barrel by the summer.

But it was soon clear that the Saudi policy of attempting to force other producers into line had run into severe difficulties. The apparent collapse of Opec was celebrated in the West and economists began to contemplate the prospects for a new cheap oil era.

Saudi Arabia's gamble appeared to have failed, and relations with the other Opec

members, and in particular Iran, became strained.

It is this which best explains why, when the policy changed, there had to be a change of personnel. Sheikh Yamani was seen in the eyes of many, and in particular the Iranians, as the architect of a strategy which had played directly into the hands of the West and nearly brought about the collapse of Opec.

The new strategy, under Mr Nazer, was finally agreed by Opec at its December meeting.

Mr Nazer has been

sure were at their most intense. The result was that official Opec price increases lagged well behind prices on the spot market.

Some lessons have been learned from this period, and Saudi Arabia is unlikely to pursue rigid adherence to a set oil prices against the wishes of other producers.

For its part, Iran has made clear that it wishes to see an Opec price of \$25 a barrel, as soon as the dust settles from the 1986 oil price crash. The Saudi line is likely to be more cautious, but will not preclude price increases.

Last month King Fahd stressed the need for price stability, but said that prices had to take into account dollar movements. In other words, if the dollar is weak, Saudi Arabia would be prepared to see a rise in dollar oil prices from the current \$18 level.

Against this, Saudi policy will be to prevent prices from rising far enough to prevent a recurrence of the 1985-86 traumas for the oil market. As the Saudi Arabians are aware, the survival of Opec, and the key role of Saudi Arabia itself, now requires a period of control through relative stability in oil prices.

David Smith

Economics Correspondent



Pipelines in the sand: More backing from the private sector

## A right hand for business

Oil has been the staple for the Saudi economy for a generation or more, and so it came as a sharp shock when the price of that precious commodity fell dramatically in the 1985 world oil glut.

An economic system which had based its plans on a regular and unchanging income from millions of barrels of crude at \$30 or more a barrel suddenly found itself with an income of less than half that, the price at one stage even dipping below \$10 a barrel.

It is fair to say that a state of controlled panic ruled for a while, giving way to a genuinely-held belief that the price could not possibly stay that low for long.

In turn that attitude evolved into a grudging acceptance that the heady days of \$30 or more for a barrel of crude were gone for ever — or at least for some considerable

time. Five-year plans, economic forecasts and ambitious development projects were scrapped, to be replaced by more flexible, more realistic aims for future growth.

Construction projects had to be halted, expatriate labour returned home, and many Saudi businessmen found themselves in difficulties. But in the long run there is a feeling that the shock was healthy because it brought the country's economic activities down to a more natural level — by contrast with a situation in which money appeared to be limitless.

In fact the drop in revenue came at a moment when most of the country's major infrastructure projects — roads, telecommunications, hospit-

als, industrial plant — had been completed, and that softened the blow.

The new, "sensible" fiscal policies are having the right effect on the economy, creating a leaner, yet still immensely wealthy, society which is still looking to the outside world to provide most of the materials it needs for its expanding industrial base.

The Saudi economy is directed by King Fahd, who doubles as Prime Minister and who showed where authority lay last year when he sacked Sheikh Yamani, the Oil Minister for 25 years. The intention is to establish Saudi Arabia as an industrial nation, not just a huge oil well in the middle of the desert; and at the same time great resources

are being devoted to the uphill task of developing an agricultural sector.

Most of the big towns now boast growing industrial areas. In particular, two huge new industrial complexes are being constructed, in Jubail on the Gulf coast and Yanbu on the Red Sea. They are already generating such products as petrochemicals, ethylene, concrete piping, steel, and industrial wiring, and more is planned.

Significantly, these complexes are to a large extent, privately financed and operated. The public sector did, in the past, tend to control most aspects of Saudi industrial life, but more licence is being given to Saudi nationals who wish to develop industry.

Foreign manpower, particularly in the working-class areas — the skilled and semi-skilled, construction sites, factories, and so on — is still widely relied on, but more Saudi nationals are now taking a more active interest in the running of their own companies.

From the British point of view, the outlook for the future is bright: quite apart from the demands of the burgeoning industries for machine tools and the basic raw materials they need for processing, an eager market still wants the consumer goods and luxuries which are almost standard in most homes.

Doing business in today's Saudi Arabia is not that difficult once the basic

ground-rules are learnt and strictly observed. The country is, of course, the home of Islam, and entry to the holy cities of Mecca and Medina is forbidden to non-Muslims. Alcohol is barred, photography is not recommended, and visiting businessmen should beware of accepting any item with their left hand or of presenting the sole of their feet — both are insults to the Saudis.

However, the potential benefits are manifold. Spending power is still very high, the second language, understood by almost everyone, is English, internal and international communications are excellent, travel and hotels are of world standard and the currency, the Saudi riyal, is at present very stable, being linked to the US dollar.

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## SAUDI ARABIA/4

## FOCUS

**S**audi Arabia is by far Britain's biggest and most important trading partner in the Middle East. Last year, the combined trade between the nations was worth £2 billion.

And despite the vagaries of political and diplomatic relations, trade contacts continue to be consistently cordial.

British goods and services, backed by British culture and business methods, are welcomed by the Saudis. The nagging problem, however, is the reversal of the trade imbalance caused by the collapse of oil prices.

In 1980 British exports to Saudi Arabia were worth £945 million while imports stood at £1.874 billion, a surplus in the Saudis' favour of nearly £1 billion. Last year the UK exported goods worth £1.507 million to Saudi Arabia and received goods worth only £436 million, another £1 billion surplus, this time in Britain's favour.

At the same time, while Saudi Arabia's total imports fell in 1986, British exports to the kingdom registered the smallest fall of any among the main suppliers, the major boost coming from UK in-

## Trading partners are teaming up

visible exports such as banking and insurance.

During his successful tour of Saudi Arabia last year, Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, stressed the Government's belief that more trade was the answer to the present imbalance. "We should expand trade in both directions rather than work for an artificial balance," he said.

But while Saudi Arabia has been developing a manufacturing industry of its own, many of its products are being consumed within the country or the other Gulf states and there is little opportunity for trade with Britain being balanced by more Arab goods being exported directly from Saudi factories.

The answer for both countries lies in the development of joint venture companies. The big infrastructure projects —



Paul Channon, the Trade and Industry Secretary, wants two-way trade

water, power, roads, hospitals — are mostly completed in Saudi Arabia and now the emphasis is on domestic production, with foreign involvement if necessary, of higher added value products.

Abdul Karim Al-Mudaris,

secretary-general and chief executive of the Arab-British Chamber of Commerce in London, warns British companies considering a Saudi tie-up: "This is an extremely tough and competitive market. There are few restrictions imposed on joint ventures, but the Saudis are most interested in companies putting in their own capital."

"They want to see commitment in terms of investment because that is viewed as being in the interests of both sides."

Britain is number two, behind the United States, in the Saudi joint venture stakes. Currently there are about 32 Saudi-British joint ventures in the kingdom valued at SR870 million (£145 million) and a further 116 non-industrial joint ventures valued at SR968.7 million (£161 million).

But Mr Al-Mudaris clearly

believes this leading position could be lost if British companies fail to exploit their strengths.

The chief catalyst for business between the two countries is now the £4 billion deal to supply Saudi Arabia with Tornado fighter aircraft. Through the British offset investment committee and its Saudi counterpart there is considerable scope for joint ventures in the high technology sectors.

Mr Channon said: "We are fully committed to supporting Saudi Arabia's industrialization. The UK is not a fair weather trading partner, and British business is determined to maintain a significant presence in the kingdom."

Casting a shadow over Saudi trade not only with Britain but with the entire European Community is the continuing wrangling over petrochemical exports from Saudi. The country's \$12 billion investment in petrochemical production is the culmination of the last five-year plan and signals the kingdom's lessening dependence on crude oil as the chief earner.

But the EEC has reacted with horror to the prospect of Saudi petrochemicals invading a European-dominated scene and imposed a 14 per cent tariff, an unjust tax, say the Saudis, particularly when the majority of European goods are allowed into their country duty-free.

Mr Al-Mudaris comments: "The Saudis must protect their products and their economy. In the end, the Saudis must reconsider their case in the light of the developments." The European reaction, he believes, is unwarranted.

Saudi Arabia accounts for 5 per cent of the world petrochemical output, a negligible quantity and insufficient to spark serious disruption of any of the EEC domestic markets.

But the threat of Saudi retaliation is ever-present. Mr Al-Mudaris says: "The Saudis are a quiet people and they do not like to challenge. But in the end they must protect their products and their economy."

The Saudis took heart, however, from Mr Channon's statement that the Government was not, in principle, against a reduction of EEC petrochemical tariffs.

Edward Townsend  
Industrial Correspondent

## A lush carpet in the desert

It takes time to come to terms with the reality of modern Saudi Arabia. This is the country in which Islam was born, the land of the Bedouin and their camels and, paradoxically, of the oil boom. And these different elements do not mix easily.

So there is a sense of unreality on arrival at Riyadh, laid out like a vast and spreading carpet over the desert. A modern airport, wide, multi-lane highways along which large American and German cars career, a wealth of remarkable modern buildings — there is a sense of spaciousness and more than an echo of the American West.

To get a sense of perspective, I went to the old centre of Riyadh, dating back to the days when it was a small oasis on one of the caravan routes.

There is the Masmak fortress, a turreted mud-brick building famous for having been captured in a daring raid in 1962 by Abdul Aziz, the founder of Saudi Arabia.

Not far away are other mud-brick buildings, now dilapidated, but showing what the old town and its narrow streets were like. There are the souqs, the labyrinthine covered markets which sell everything from oriental carpets and incense burners to soap and baby-clothes.

Nearby is the square where public beheadings of murderers take place, on Fridays, as people come out of the mosque — and also, less frequently, the stoning of women for adultery.

By way of contrast, King Saud University is a vast new complex of superb buildings on the outskirts of Riyadh. It now has some 33,000 students, of whom more than 7,000 are women, taught separately, and its staff and facilities are of the highest standard.

Close by is another historic site — the ruins of the mud-brick town of Dairiyah, which was ruled by the Al Saud family in the 18th century but was destroyed in a punitive raid by the Turks. It is a haunting and evocative place,



Study in style: the impressive King Saud University, Riyadh, preserved as a memorial, the red-brick walls contrasting with the green of the date palms.

Mecca and Medina, the two most holy places of Islam, are both out of bounds to non-Muslims. But the Medina Sheraton Hotel is just outside the forbidden area, and it makes a good base for a trip to one of the most interesting and spectacular sites in Saudi Arabia, the Nabatean tombs at Medain Saleh.

The Nabateans are better known for their city at Petra. But their rule extended further south, and at Medain Saleh they discovered another dramatic site, where wind and sand have left vast eroded masses of red rock standing up out of the desert floor.

The rocks themselves are striking, rounded and shaped by millions of years of rough weather. Into them the Nabateans dug caves for their tombs, and their carved elaborate columned doorways on the outside.

It is a long drive from Medina to Medain Saleh, more than 200 miles. But Saudi roads are first-class there are even emergency tele-

phones at intervals — and this one follows the line of an old caravan route through fine mountain scenery, whose colours change as the day draws on.

There are still occasional camels to be seen, surprisingly graceful as they move across the desert sand. But today's caravans are the large modern trucks, driven by swarthy Bedouin in traditional head-dresses or by Turks who have come to do business in Saudi Arabia.

Alongside the road runs the line of the old Hejaz railway, built for the Turkish sultan at the beginning of the century to link Istanbul with Medina — and blown up by Lawrence of Arabia and his Arab allies during the First World War.

Since then no one has tried to restore the railway. But with their new-found interest in their past, the Saudi Arabians have restored its course and reconstructed several of the wayside stations. At Medain Saleh they have rebuilt much of a village including the old engine-shed, the jail, the fort — and an engine and rolling-stock which have lain there for 70 years.

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# The big build-up of Western arms

**S**audi Arabia's security is a crucial matter, not just for the Saudis but for the West as a whole, because of its possession of a large part of the free world's oil supplies. The defence of this huge but under-populated country has been a priority of the United States in particular for many decades.

Apart from the very real threat in the area of Soviet military power, with its massive naval presence in the Indian Ocean, Saudi Arabia is vulnerable to the dangerous twists and turns of the seven-year Iran-Iraq war, and also to the constant risk that Muslim fundamentalism might undermine the Saudi royal family power base.

To meet the threats, Saudi Arabia has embarked on one of the most extensive military modernization programmes ever seen outside the superpowers, and turned to the West for the latest equipment.

Despite its massive land mass, Saudi Arabia has only a small population, estimated to be between five and 11 million, with about 68,000 in its armed forces, 10,000 of whom are in the paramilitary National Guard, responsible for internal security.

In contrast, Iran has a population of more than 45 million, with more than one million who can be called to arms, and Syria has 11 million, with nearly 700,000 in the regular and reserve forces.

So the Saudi Defence Minister, Prince Sultan bin Abdul-Aziz, who is strongly pro-American and anti-Russian, has concentrated on technology, particularly for the air force, instead of trying to build up combat forces.

Defence expenditure represents about 30 per cent of Gross National Product, although with Saudi oil revenues falling significantly in recent years, spending has dropped from its peak of nearly \$23 billion in 1984-85 to about \$17 billion.

However, defence is still the biggest spending department and the government has now largely completed the devel-



Prince Sultan bin Abdul-Aziz, the Saudi Defence Minister.

opment of new military facilities and infrastructure, with the help of US army engineers. This has included modern air bases and naval ports.

Saudi Arabia had for years bought its military equipment almost exclusively from the US. It included the huge \$8.5 billion contract, signed in 1981, for five American air-borne early warning aircraft (Awacs) and eight KE-3A in-flight refuelling tankers from Boeing. The Awacs, which will be delivered this year, will be based at Al Khafj, in central Saudi Arabia.

Intelligence from the Awacs, which have a radar range of more than 200 miles, will be fed by data-link computers to the Saudi air force and the US Central Command's Rapid Deployment Force.

However, following the Awacs deal, the Saudis also began turning to other countries for military equipment, partly because the pro-Israel lobby in the US Congress was opposed to future arms packages.

One of the main beneficiaries of this change were the British who signed an historic \$5 billion arms export deal with Saudi Arabia last February to supply 132 military aircraft, including 72 Tornado

fighter bombers and 30 advanced Hawk jet trainers. Some of the RAF's most experienced pilots are now being tempted by high tax-free salaries to work in Saudi Arabia as training instructors.

The Saudis have also bought from France, Italy, Austria, Switzerland and Brazil. France was chosen to build up the Saudi navy.

But despite the change in arms purchasing policy, the strong military ties between the US and Saudi Arabia remain the most important factor in Western strategy for the Gulf region.

Although there is no formal agreement between the two countries, it is accepted that in the event of an emergency, the American Rapid Deployment Force would use the Saudi bases to defend the Gulf against any threat from Iran, Iraq or the Soviet Union.

Access to the air bases, the most modern in the Middle East, would be critical. The Saudis maintain huge stocks of spare parts and munitions at these bases and since many of the personnel have been trained by the Americans, they would be able to service US equipment during an emergency.

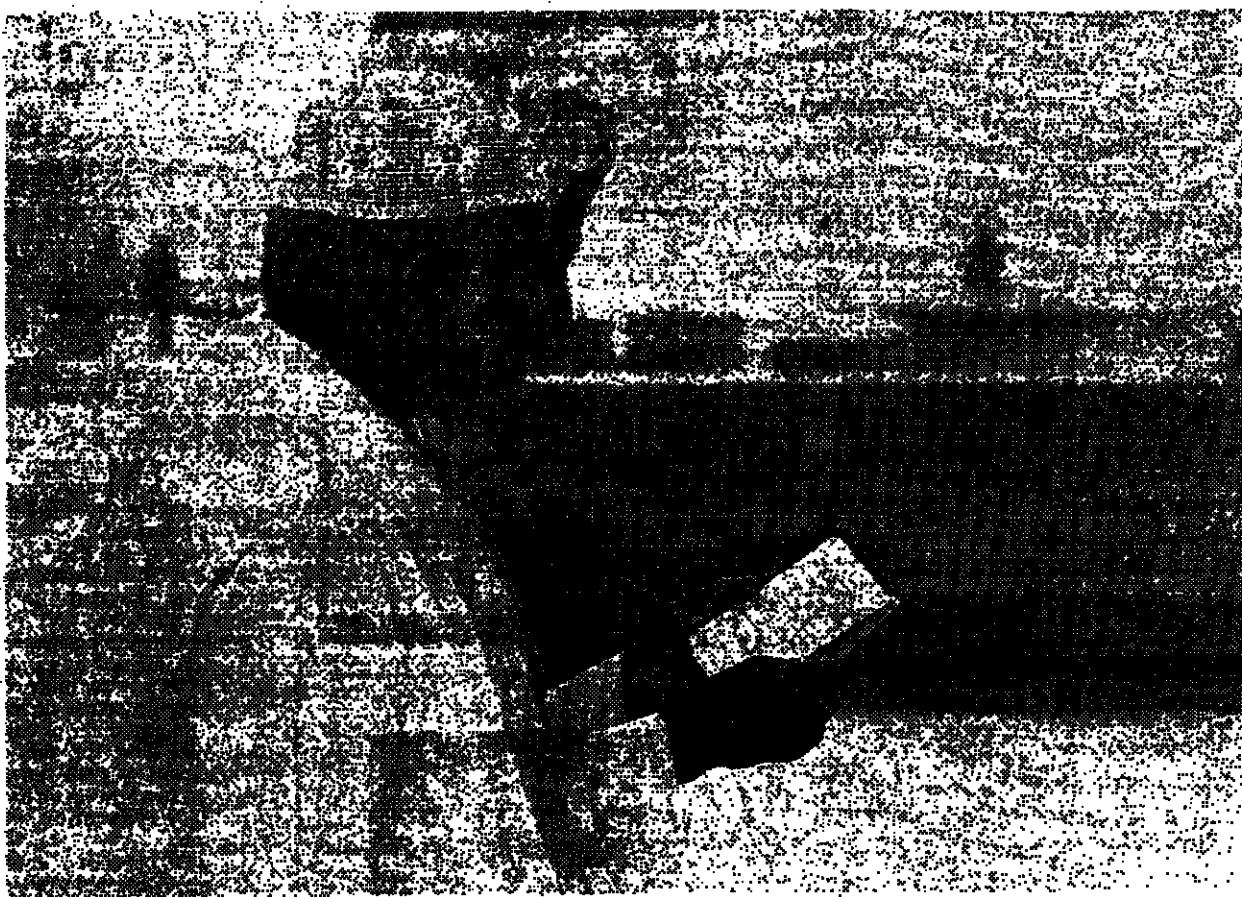
The present Saudi forces consist of about 40,000 soldiers, 3,500 sailors, and 14,000 airmen. With its manpower problems, the country also relies on substantial numbers of foreign advisers and technicians, with about 3,000 from Western Europe and more than 5,000 from the US.

The National Guard, which is quite separate, is responsible for protecting the Saudi royal family, as well as the oil fields and holy cities.

**Michael Evans**  
Defence Correspondent



From America: Five Boeing Awacs worth \$8.5 million. From Britain: 72 Tornado fighters, above, and advanced trainers



Faithful to tradition

Two pilgrims arriving at Jeddah's airport in the distinctive white robes of the Muslim hadji. They must attempt at least one pilgrimage in their lifetime to the mosque of al-Haram in Mecca

## Playing an even hand

"There is no animosity between the Gulf states and Iran that causes anxiety or need for caution... rather there is a desire for good neighbourliness," said Saudi Arabia's Defence Minister, Prince Sultan, in a recent interview which hardly raised an eyebrow in Riyadh and was greeted with knowing smiles from diplomats as an example of "vintage Saudi diplomacy".

To the uninitiated, this casual dismissal of the threat posed by Iran to the vulnerable Gulf states by the second in line to the throne, and the very man who has overseen the kingdom's massive defence build-up, might have appeared foolhardy at best.

But to the Westerners who have to deal with Saudi Arabia's policy-makers on a daily basis, the lighthearted approach to what is universally regarded as the country's

most pressing foreign policy issue forms part of a shrewd strategy for a rich but under-populated kingdom, surrounded by regional conflict.

"Saudi policy is essentially defensive", explained one diplomat. "For them to survive is to succeed."

In the past this pragmatism has been highlighted by Saudi Arabia's simultaneous support for such rivals as Iran and Iraq, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization, and its flirtation with the Soviet Union while maintaining strong links with the United States.

Although the kingdom was described as a "bit jittery" during the last Iranian drive against Iraq's southern front,

it has continued an even-handed policy towards the belligerents, providing funding for Iraq's war efforts while shipping badly needed refined petroleum fuel to Iran.

Critics of Riyadh's regional juggling accuse Saudi leaders of "buying off" their potential enemies, to distance the kingdom from conflict, and in particular point to their improved relations with Iran, the traditional Arab adversary.

"The Saudis are convinced that the Iranians will not give up their goal of expanding power over the Gulf until Khomeini dies", said one observer. "The Saudi position is that Iran is historically a regional power that they have to coexist with."

As a check to this feared expansion Saudi Arabia has bolstered its own military forces and become the seat of the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC), established in 1981 to co-ordinate political and security efforts among the various Gulf states.

In spite of these moves, strategists are convinced that Saudi Arabia's only salvation in the face of a concerted Iranian attack would come from an intervention by US armed forces.

There are between 1,500 to 2,000 US military advisers in Saudi Arabia, paid by Riyadh, and up to four secret military stockpiles of US equipment at Saudi air and naval bases, for use by American forces in the event of a war.

The US Secretary of State, George Shultz, has stated in the past that the US would only consider going into action to protect Saudi Arabia, and its strategic oil reserves, if it meets three preconditions. Saudi Arabia must first publicly ask for US assistance, its forces must launch joint

operations with American troops and the US military must be given full access to all Saudi military facilities.

Despite the frequently turbulent relationship between Washington and Riyadh over the United States' links to Israel and its tough stance against hardline Arab nations, the bond is durable and while the status quo remains, so will be Saudi Arabia's economic and political commitment to the West.

In 1981 King Fahd proposed the "Fahd Plan" for settling the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Saudis have consistently given political and financial backing to the Palestinian cause.

Similarly in Lebanon, the Saudis have periodically supported various peace initiatives to settle the civil war.

Saudi Arabia's political influence centres on the kingdom's ability to administer and withhold financial support.

With strong indications that the price of oil will remain high, Saudis can afford to become more involved abroad, but a dip in the crude price will similarly weaken their authority.

**Nicholas Beeston**

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## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

## DISTRICT PLANNING OFFICER

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Are you ready to be a Chief Officer? If so Aylesbury Vale District Council is looking for a person with the dedication and experience to take on a demanding role in one of the fastest growing districts in the country.

Can you make a positive contribution to a multi-disciplinary chief officer team in an authority with a reputation for promoting and carrying out the highest standards of development? We are looking for an ambitious professional with broad planning experience but with a particular record of achievement in development control.

Aylesbury Vale is a large shire district of 140,000 population, based in the lively county town of Aylesbury (50,000 population) and within a large rural area of 260 square miles. The district spreads from Silverstone to the Chilterns and from the edge of Milton Keynes to the outskirts of Oxford. London is easily accessible.

The Planning Division consists of three teams, two for planning applications and one for local plans, together with technical and administrative support and a Design Officer. The majority of highways, development control, Landscape Architect advice and drainage and sewerage advice is available from other divisions in the department. The administration of planning applications is computerised and a policy information system is also being developed on computer.

The council is looking for a chartered town planner preferably with at least ten years experience in the public sector, although other experience and qualifications may be relevant. Reporting to the Director of Technical Services and Planning, he or she will be a highly motivated professional manager. Ideally, his or her experience will include Town Centre and Industrial development and Village and Market Town planning as the District, as well as Aylesbury, includes the outstanding conservation area town of Buckingham and half the county of Buckinghamshire.

The post is a new one, created to improve the performance of the planning function in an area of high demand and outstanding environmental quality.

Removal expenses will be paid together with resettlement allowance. A free life assurance scheme is also in operation.

If you require further information ring Martin Willey, Director of Technical Services and Planning on 0296 - 395900, ext 440.

Closing date: 13th April 1987  
Interview days: 27th, 28th & 29th April, 1987

APPLICATION FORMS AND INFORMATION PACK FROM:  
THE PERSONNEL OFFICER,  
AYLESBURY VALE DISTRICT COUNCIL,  
THE MALL, FRIARS SQUARE,  
AYLESBURY, Bucks, HP20 2SR.  
(Telephone Aylesbury 395900, extension 320).

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## EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

The European Democratic (Conservative) Group in the European Parliament is seeking a Secretary-General to head its political Secretariat of 40 British, Danish and Spanish staff, based mostly in Brussels. The post is at A2 level. Community scales, i.e. a basic monthly salary of £8,282.00 and appropriate allowances. Candidates, who must possess a good University degree, should be of British, Danish or Spanish nationality. They should have a perfect command of English and a knowledge of other Community languages, preferably French and Spanish. Candidates should also possess some knowledge of politics and of the Community Institutions. This appointment should extend to a minimum of two elections i.e. until 1994.

Applications marked 'Personal and Confidential' should be sent with full C.V. (including details of languages spoken), references, and photograph to:

The Chairman's Office,  
European Democratic Group,  
European Parliament,  
97 Rue Belliard,  
1040 Brussels,  
Belgium

to arrive not later than 17 April 1987. Further details of the appointment can be obtained from the same address.

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For further details and application form please apply to:  
Mr J.R. Bentley  
St. Marylebone Housing Association  
1 Lyons House, Broadway Street,  
London NW2 5AE  
Tel: (01) 723 9844  
Previous applicants will be considered.

## The Chest, Heart and Stroke Association

Personal Assistant to Director General of an expanding medical charity. The successful applicant will ideally have had previous PA experience but must have initiative and be able to work accurately and quickly. Good typing skills essential: word processor experience useful.

Salary negotiable. Lunchtime Vouchers and contributory superannuation. Apply in writing enclosing C.V. and names of two referees to:

Director General  
The Chest, Heart and Stroke Association  
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London WC1H 4JE

County Secretary's Department  
Chief Assistant Secretary

£19,710 - £23,385 per annum (under review)

Applications are invited for this key second-tier post, which will shortly become vacant following the promotion of the present holder to the post of County Secretary.

Applicants should hold a legal qualification and be able to demonstrate extensive administrative and legal skills at a senior level in local government.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the Department's Administrative Division (whose functions include servicing the Council, its Committees and Sub-Committees etc. and the provision of various central services). In addition, he/she will have responsibility for ensuring that the Department's duties in relation to various Committees and Sub-Committees (including Education) are carried out and this will involve attendance as the County Secretary's representative at meetings of these Committees etc.

Application forms are obtainable from the County Secretary, County Hall, Bedford MK42 9AP (telephone - Bedford (8234) 228911).  
Closing Date: Monday, 13th April, 1987.

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Are you keen, innovative and interested in a career in real property? If so, ring us for further details and an application form. Ideally, we're looking for a solicitor with two or more years post-qualifying experience, but we're willing to consider good candidates with less than that.

Harrow is in a pleasant part of north-west London; easy access to the City/West End, and with its own large areas of country park and green belt. The Civic Centre offices are modern and there's a subsidised staff restaurant, 35 hour flexible working week, and at least 23 working days' holiday annually. Interest-free season ticket loans. We offer a good relocation package, and Harrow's own DIYSO (Shared Ownership) might help if you are a First Time Buyer.

Come and join our team. Ring Gerald Balabanoff (01-863 5611 ext 2280) for an informal chat or write/ring Miss Evelyn Brown, Room 123, Dept of Law & Administration, P.O. Box 2, Civic Centre, Harrow, HA1 2UH (01-863 5611 ext 2327) for full details and an application form.

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We will give you management training and a full opportunity to study for the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy qualification - at our expense.

Starting salary is £9,621 (including London Weighting), rising to £9,151 when you pass CIPFA PE1 and £10,700 when you have PE2. Already part qualified? We will pay you in recognition of this.

If you have the necessary academic ability and the managerial potential required, then drop us a line for an application form.

Write to: The Finance Services Unit  
North West Thames Regional Health Authority  
40 Eastbourne Terrace  
London W2 2AE  
or phone: 01-262 8011 ext 3128  
Closing date: 18th April, 1987.  
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Representatives from Australia will be conducting interviews in London and Dublin over the next four weeks, and would like to hear from you.

Please forward your written application, including details of qualifications and experience to:

Occupational Therapy Recruitment Programme  
Office of the Agent-General for Victoria  
Victoria House  
Strand  
LONDON WC2B 4LG  
TEL: 01-240 3974/5

P.S. Don't forget to include contact telephone number(s), we aim to move fast!

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Bruce Garner, Director. Tel: 01/839 5953.

## Watchdogs of local government

The Audit Commission  
has a vital role in this

country and can offer good jobs to people with degrees

and non-graduates alike, says Joan Llewelyn Owen

Early this year the Audit Commission hit the headlines when it reported that eight inner London boroughs faced a breakdown of services as a result of poor management. The Audit Commission was set up in 1983 as an independent watchdog over local authority spending, to ensure that their services were provided economically, efficiently and effectively.

The commission and its auditors have two main roles: to ensure that money is being spent and accounted for in accordance with the law, with safeguards against fraud and corruption, and to help authorities by identifying opportunities to improve the cost-effectiveness of the services provided.

In order to do this, the commission carries out "value for money" surveys. It then puts forward its independent recommendations, and is entitled to comment on the consequences of policies being pursued by an authority. As a result of its advice, improvements have been made in refuse collection, energy saving, management of council housing residential care for the old and the management of cash flow. There have also been two reports on management of secondary education and further education.

About 70 per cent of audits are carried out by the commission's 600 auditors in the field, the District Audit Service, and the remainder by private firms. The commission deals with England and Wales and divides its work into 13 regional audit districts. Auditors are not desk-bound. They travel to local

## Ideally, experience in some professional or financial organization

authority offices in their districts, and some auditors carry their own micro-computers slung over their shoulders.

Most of these auditors are members of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) or are training for the qualification. Between 25 and 30 graduates of any discipline are recruited annually as audit examiner trainees (AETs). They need good academic achievements, perspicacity, maturity, determination, the ability to get on with people of all kinds and to obtain information from them and a fair for writing reports.

Last year there were 842 applications for 28 posts. During CIPFA training, the commission provides a work experience, a 13-week graduate conversion course at college and block release to prepare for parts 1, 2 and 3 of the examination.

The graduate-entry scheme is a national one. On a smaller scale and at local level, the commission recruits audit assistants, who should be between 18 and 23, and possess at least two good A-levels, with above-average passes in maths and English at O-level.

the subsequent recommendations have been implemented.

I wondered whether AETs met with any resentment when they questioned people who might have been many years in a job and have great expertise. Both Robert and Elaine admitted there could be difficulties, even though the District Audit Service had a good rapport with local authorities. It was important to prepare thoroughly for every task, to consult and gain approval from senior management before interviewing their staff, to coordinate everything efficiently and to be tremendously tactful when holding meetings.

Before any final report was passed to the authority concerned, it was necessary to give the authority's management a chance to check the auditors' findings to see whether anything had been missed or any facts misinterpreted. The consultation process between senior auditors and chief officers might then lead to amendments.

Robert's next task was once again with the fire service, doing a value-for-money survey of its training centre, analysing the costs and the degree of management control over costs. With more than three years' experience by then, he did this study under a minimum of direct supervision, making several recommendations. Since completion, he has been doing groundwork before carrying out further value-for-money studies.

In the six months that Elaine has been with the commission, she has been investigating the soundness of the systems operating within the Inner London Education Authority.

"I like my work," she says, "but sometimes it can be frustrating if you are trying to get information and it is either difficult to get hold of or authority staff are busy meeting their own objectives. These you progress very slowly."

Clearly, patience must be added to the qualities necessary for auditors. Elaine is also helping on a value-for-money study.

Oddly enough, she has had little to do with figures, up to now, but she emphasises: "You must be comfortable with numbers and able to interpret them."

That is not all, of course. Even when dealing with accounts there is much dealing with people; good relationships must be fostered. Balance sheets are important, but local government auditors also place great emphasis on stewardship and on the management of human resources.

● Careers literature is available from the commission at St Lawrence House, 29-31 Broad Street, Bristol BS1 2EX

WEST WILTSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL  
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Do you have good experience of housing benefits and an analytical mind? These are the essentials and you have an Accounting Technician qualification or similar then so much the better. Benefits include essential user car allowance, staff restaurant, flexible working hours, BUPA scheme at group rates and generous relocation expenses where appropriate.

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For an informal discussion contact John Crook, Senior Housing Finance Officer on ext. 164. Closing date: 3 April 1987. Interviews: Week-ending 10 April 1987.

AGE CONCERN  
WESTMINSTER  
DISTRICT MANAGER

(Marylebone and South Westminster)

Do you understand the needs of older people in today's world? Are you a manager or keen to be one for a new challenge? Age Concern Westminster is combining the management of day centres and welfare work in order to become more responsive to the changing needs of the elderly population of this diverse inner city area. We are looking for a DISTRICT MANAGER to take overall responsibility for the work of the district, including managing staff to integrate their services. It is anticipated that post holders will encourage and other voluntary bodies will be kept on the agenda. This is an exciting opportunity for someone with management experience to participate in the re-orientation of a major voluntary agency.

Salary: £12,950 - £15,048  
For job description and application form please send S.A.E. to:

Age Concern Westminster,  
General Office,  
4 Frampton Street,  
London NW3 4LF,  
or ring 01 736 1338.

Closing date for applications: April 16, 1987  
Initial interview: April 27, 1987  
Final interview: May 6, 1987

## MS THE MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS SOCIETY OF ST. BRITAIN &amp; NORTHERN IRELAND

seeks applications for the post of

## BRANCH CO-ORDINATOR

The Society is a major UK charity, founded in 1953, with the dual objectives of encouraging self-help research to find the cause and cure of Multiple Sclerosis and to provide welfare and support services for those afflicted. One member of which serves with the Council.

The Society is structured on a network of 370 local branches and associations, all run by volunteers. The role of the Branch Co-ordinator is to provide support for the Branch network and the successful applicant will be in charge of this aspect of the headquarters operation.

Applicants must be dynamic, have the ability to motivate yet also be able to deal with people in a tactful manner. Management, promotional and public speaking experience is essential although not necessarily in the charity field. Travel within the UK is a requisite of the post. It is unlikely that a person under the age of 40 will possess the experience needed for this position.

The Society offers an attractive salary commensurate with the responsibilities of the post, together with compulsory pension fund, private health insurance, and income protection scheme. Application forms available from: Multiple Sclerosis Society, 29 Little Street, London, EC3A 6EE. Closing date: 16th July 1987. Tel: 01 736 6887

## Lectureships in Computer Science

City of London Polytechnic

The Polytechnic seeks to build further on its strengths in Computer Science, and to promote the penetration of computing into other core disciplines. We invite applications from suitably qualified persons for posts in the Department of Computing, Management Science, Mathematics and Statistics. Those appointed will contribute to the teaching and further development of the Polytechnic's established programme of undergraduate studies. Research and consulting interests will be strongly encouraged. Applications are welcome both from recent graduates and from experienced practitioners who can offer specialist expertise in one of the following areas:

- Computer Architecture and Systems Software
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- Formal Logic
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- Computer Graphics
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Senior Lecturer - £13,725 p.a. - £19,930 p.a. (bar) £16,983 p.a.

The expected starting date for these posts is 1 September 1987.

For application forms and further details please write on a postcard to the Deputy Personnel Officer (Recruitment), City of London Polytechnic, 117 Houndsditch, London EC3A 7BU, quoting reference number: 87/39. The closing date for the return of completed applications will be 24 April 1987.

The Polytechnic is an equal opportunities employer. We are positively committed to a policy of equal opportunity for all. We look forward to receiving suitable applications from all sections of the community which will be considered on merit, regardless of sex, age, race, ethnic origin, marital status, responsibility for dependants, sexual orientation or disability.

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Informal enquiries to Dr Jeremy Hyde, Assistant General Manager, Charing Cross Hospital, Tel No. 01-748 2040 X 3081.

Information Packs and application forms from Carolyn Hucker, Personnel Officer, Tel No. 01 748 2040 Ext. 2995.

Closing date: 1st April 1987

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required for interesting full time post. Send C.V. to:

Dr J. H. Hucker, Personnel Officer,  
St. Mary's Hospital, 100 St. Mary's Lane,  
London W11 1BB

Continued on next page



# PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

The East End of Glasgow has experienced major changes in recent years and has a renewed vitality and confidence primarily as a result of 10 years of the GEAR project. However a sustained commitment to economic development, training and the creation of employment remains crucial to the future well being of the area.

The East End Executive is a new organisation being established by a number of powerful backers from both the private and public sectors to help improve the business economy of the area and create employment.

It will provide a wide range of business development services and assistance, including the provision of training and will be involved in the setting up of new and innovative projects for business start-ups, expansions, new investments and the development of enterprise in the local community.

To lead this vital organisation there is now a requirement for an individual of calibre, foresight and determination who will take full responsibility for the overall management of the new initiative.

As Chief Executive you will ensure the implementation of the overall objectives for the initiative.

Reporting directly to the Board you will manage the executive team and control all activities, financial and contractual arrangements. You will be expected to bring forward new opportunities and initiatives to identify and mobilise additional support and motivate your team to ensure their maximum involvement and commitment.

You could come from a wide variety of backgrounds, but essentially should be business orientated capable of handling substantial delegated responsibility and have the initiative to seek out opportunities. Negotiating and communication skills of the highest level are essential, as is an understanding of the management of small and medium companies, the requirements for commercial success and the sources of assistance available.

Please send a full CV quoting reference number TTEE1 within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement to:

## CHIEF EXECUTIVE

£20,000 PLUS

## East End Executive

DAVID SWIFT, HEAD OF PERSONNEL, SCOTTISH DEVELOPMENT AGENCY 120 BOTHWELL STREET GLASGOW G2 7JP

A graduate or soon to graduate in  
**MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS,  
3-D DESIGN, ENGINEERING**  
(or related subjects)?

Why not try

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TEACHING AS A CAREER

As a teacher of **MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS or CRAFT DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY (CDT)** you'll find a career that's challenging, stimulating and worthwhile.

To find out more, including details of the additional £1250 training bursary paid on top of the normal grant, contact your careers adviser or write to: Tony Hall, Information Branch (T), Department of Education and Science, Elizabeth House, York Road, London SE1 7PH (or Telephone 01-934 9589).

## NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

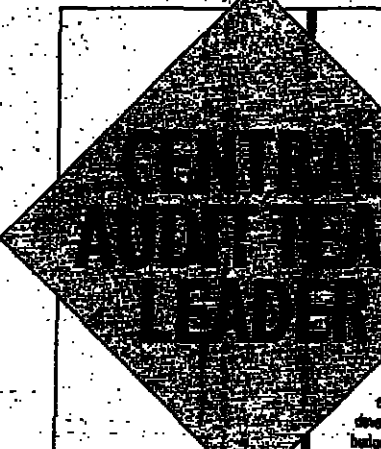
### Head of Publications and Retailing

The National Portrait Gallery is looking for a highly motivated and creative manager to head its publishing and retailing operations. 1986 brought a record number of visitors to the Gallery. An exciting programme of exhibitions and the refurbishment of permanent display areas are aimed at ensuring that the prestige and popularity of the Gallery continues to grow. An improved range of publications and the development of our retailing activities will play a key role in the programme for growth.

This is an excellent opportunity to lead the sales and publishing team of a prestigious gallery. The successful applicant will be expected to improve significantly the commercial viability and scope of the Gallery's publishing output and to increase the profitability of our retail business. The successful applicant will have proven management ability. Publishing and/or relevant retail experience is likely to be important.

The appointment will be for a period of 5 years, with the possibility of extension, at a starting salary of £15,783 to £17,572 depending on experience.

Telephone or write for application forms to: Judith Donald, National Portrait Gallery, St Martin's Place, London WC2H 8HE. 01-930 1552. An equal opportunities employer.



**INTERNAL AUDIT**  
£20,526 - £23,683 p.a. inc.

The Central Electricity Generating Board is responsible for the generation and transmission of electricity in England and Wales and operates one of the largest integrated power systems in the world.

Internal Audit is a centralised function providing management service throughout the Board. The Central Audit Team Leader is a new post established as part of the continuing development of the Internal Audit function.

The successful candidate will be expected to make a positive contribution to the development of audit policy, audit planning, budgeting, development of audit techniques and standards and the establishment of a highly professional audit team within the Board. Responsibilities will also include reviewing and advising on the Board's Directives and Procedures and participating as a team leader on specific audit assignments.

Applicants must be enthusiastic and hard working, showing a willingness and capability to use a project through from initiation to satisfactory completion within agreed timescales. They should also be able to motivate staff and communicate effectively at all levels.

Candidates should possess relevant professional qualifications and be able to demonstrate extensive practical experience of internal audit within a large organisation.

The post is based at Board HQ but may involve limited travel to some of the Board's locations.

Applications in writing only, giving full career details and current salary, to Group Personnel Office, CEGB, Southey House, 12, Whitegate Street, London EC7A 7AU by 31 March 1987. Quote reference: TB/87/LM/TT.

## PEMBROKE COLLEGE, OXFORD

### Appointment of Senior Domestic and Conference Manager

Applications are invited for the above post, the Manager to be responsible to the Bursar for the day-to-day administration of the domestic activities in the College, i.e. catering, accommodation, and conference facilities. It is expected that the successful candidate will have considerable managerial experience in the catering industry, hotels or other residential establishments. Salary up to £15,000 p.a. pension scheme: other benefits.

Further particulars and application forms are available from:

The Bursar,  
Pembroke College,  
Oxford,  
OX1 1DW

to whom applications must be returned by 17th April, 1987.

## EXECUTIVE POSTS IN THE GOVERNMENT SECTOR

# PEOPLE NEED PEOPLE LIKE YOU

At the DHSS, people are our business. At many of our offices we deal with hundreds of enquiries each day, so if you're looking for a job which involves working with the public in a busy and informal environment with flexible working hours, look no further.

The area we administer from Wembley consists of the greater London area north of the Thames and the counties of Essex, Herts, Bucks, Oxfordshire, Beds, Cambs and East Angles. Executive Officers are employed in offices throughout the area but current vacancies are mainly in our offices in London and its northern environs.

Joining as an Executive Officer, you will be looking into a management structure that can take you through to the most senior posts, and highest rewards, in Government. A structured training programme will identify and develop your talents to the full. Subsequent promotion is based entirely on merit, and there is no limit to your career prospects.

Aged under 50, you must have at least 2 A level passes or equivalent. Applications from the disabled are also welcomed.

Competitive salaries are supported by a range of benefits including 22 days' annual leave and flexible working hours. For further details and an application form, please fill in the coupon and return it to Tony Dutton, or contact him at the Department of Health and Social Security, Olympic House, Olympic Way, Wembley, Middx HA9 0DL. Tel: 01-902 8822. Please quote ref: E638/130.

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer



NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
E638/130

## Head of Financial Planning

Influence the financial future of this key regional centre

£16,374 - £17,538  
plus relocation  
package up to  
£3,750

Brighton Council is committed to equal opportunities and is currently developing an Equal Opportunity Policy.

Borough of

**Brighton**  
Brighton is a nuclear free zone.

Brighton has one of the most progressive and vigorous councils in the South East, a revenue budget of £80m and some 2,200 employees providing a multiplicity of community services. We are also a national and international conference, tourist and entertainment centre and a focal point for shopping, commerce, education and light industry.

It is unlikely that 1987 will see a more important appointment here than that of Head of Financial Planning, which is at the very focus of Council affairs.

Your key responsibilities will be to:

- organise a Medium Term Financial Strategy that will encourage internal managerial efficiency and maximise external grants
- create new sources of finance and negotiate them with Developers, Merchant Banks, etc in order to support a Capital Programme of some £250m
- manage the financial side of the Programme
- advise Committees on Economic Development and associated initiatives
- supervise the management of an investment portfolio of £7.5m
- provide advice on the general economic and business climate

To carry out these challenging tasks, you will be supported by a well qualified team of 12 staff, whom you will lead and motivate.

You should be an Economics graduate, preferably CIPFA qualified, with at least five years' experience at senior level and a good knowledge of grant systems.

The Council offers generous relocation expenses up to £3,750 plus full reimbursement of removal expenses as well as lodging, travel allowances and mortgage assistance. Temporary accommodation may be provided.

Please telephone Brighton 01273 29801 Ext. 466 for further details and an application form to be returned to the Borough Treasurer, P.O. Box 4, Town Hall, Brighton BN1 1JR. For an informal discussion about the post please telephone Mr J. Oliver, Principal Assistant Treasurer, on Ext. 517.

## SOLICITOR CX12 Lincoln P08 £12,287 - £13,260 p.a.

Applications are invited for the above post in the contentious group of the County Solicitor's Office. We seek a Solicitor preferably, though not necessarily, with some experience in undertake advocacy particularly in the Juvenile Court and to advise and assist the Social Services Department. The person appointed will also have an opportunity to engage in other interesting work of the group. This post is based in the historic city of Lincoln which is within easy reach of the County and coast. Lincolnshire is an attractive rural County where housing is still relatively inexpensive. An essential user car allowance is payable and relocation expenses are reimbursable in appropriate cases.

Application forms and further details are available from the County Personnel Officer, County Offices, Lincoln. Tel: Lincoln 24482 (24 hour service). Please quote CX12. Closing date: 31st March 1987.

**Lincolnshire**  
County Council

## English Heritage

### PAYROLL MANAGER

£13,000 to £17,000

An experienced and innovative Manager is required to lead our Payroll Section. You will be responsible for the management of a small team of permanent staff involved in the processing of wages, salaries and expenses payments. A comprehensive understanding of all facets of payroll administration and a familiarity with computerised payroll techniques are essential. Applicants must be able to demonstrate leadership skills and an attitude for problem solving.

Holders of the CIPFA Certificate in Payroll and Superannuation Administration are especially invited to apply.

Application forms and further details may be obtained from Diana Bellamy, Personnel Branch, English Heritage, 15/17 Great Marlborough Street, London W1V 1AF (telephone 01-734 8870 Ext. 838).

English Heritage is an equal opportunity employer.

## NORTH DEVON DISTRICT COUNCIL

### CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S DIRECTORATE Personnel Officer

Grade P2 - £12,555 - £13,653

A progressive Local Authority, located in one of the most attractive parts of Britain is seeking a professionally qualified person with experience in Staff Appraisal, Training and Establishment Control.

Experience of Local Government is not essential, but an understanding of the means of influencing change in a large organisation is required.

The Authority operates above average conditions of Service, including a comprehensive recruitment package.

For an informal discussion concerning the post, and application form and further details contact 0271 47098 or 47099.

Personnel Division,  
North Devon District Council,  
Civic Centre,  
Barnstaple,  
North Devon,  
EX31 1EA

Closing Date: Monday 6 April 1987.

## The Society of Authors

### DEPUTY GENERAL SECRETARY

The Society, which has 3,500 members, is seeking a Deputy General Secretary to advise members on business matters (e.g. publishing contracts, copyright etc), negotiate with broadcasting organisations, administer the Broadcasting and Specialist Writers' sections, and run the Translators Association. He/she will also assist with administration, publications and campaigns.

Applicants should preferably be graduates with legal, book trade or administrative experience. Please write, with C.V., to the General Secretary, 84 Drayton Gardens, London SW10 5SB. If you wish to discuss the job before applying, phone Mark Le Fanu on 373 6642.

## MUSEUM OF LONDON

### DEPARTMENT OF GREATER LONDON ARCHAEOLOGY REQUIRES ARCHAEOLOGISTS

For excavation of Augustan priory site in Merton, South West London.

All posts offered on fixed term contract to end of June 1987 with possibility of extension.

Salary within the scale £7,540 - £10,137 inc. renewable after 3 months.

Further details and application forms from:

Personnel Officer,  
Museum of London,  
London Wall, London EC2Y 5HN.

Tel: 01-600 3699 ext 212/292.

## DIRECTOR/ADMINISTRATOR

required for

NATIONAL CHARITY based in London

Please send C.V. and salary requirements.

Reply to BOX 145.

## BROOMWOOD HALL SCHOOL

### SCHOOL SECRETARY

Experienced School Secretary required in April for private school, due to second, close to Cheltenham Common.

Please apply in writing with C.V. to the Headmistress, Broomwood Hall School, Kyle Road, London SW11 5JX.

## SALES & MARKETING

YOUR WORDS could be your forte. We are looking for a person with a proven track record in sales and marketing to join our team in London.

Interested? Send your resume to: **SALES & MARKETING**, 40-42 FLEET STREET, LONDON EC4A 3DF. Tel: 01 353 4182.

## LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

### UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY for a CONVEYANCING SOLICITOR

a very early partnership is offered by a busy and well-established South-West London general practice.

### EXPERIENCED CONVEYANCER

willing to join existing partners in taking over the running of the firm including a share of goodwill without capital payment upon the retirement of the two Senior Partners within 3 to 4 years.

Apply Box No: K63 The Times.

### SOLICITOR ADVOCATE

£14,000 to £18,500 pa + Car. Mainly to do Criminal legal aid work. Pension scheme and good administrative support. Send C.V. to:

MURRAY'S,  
94-96 WALWORTH ROAD,  
LONDON SE1 6SW.

## Law Graduate

c.£15,000 pa +  
Opportunity for law graduate, mid-twenties, to join expanding management consultancy in Central London. Must have pleasant personality and be good at dealing with people. Box: LA1.

## Hughes-Castell Ltd

### SOLICITORS...

Good Commercial work and high salaries are offered to solicitors who are experienced or newly qualified.

Hughes-Castell are the Legal Recruitment Consultants who take the time and trouble to create opportunities in order to find the right position for you.

Hughes-Castell are well known for their efficiency, friendliness and experience. Both clients and candidates constantly recommend our service. Our confidentiality is guaranteed and our service is free to candidates.

Ring us for a chat: 01-583 0232

11 Bolt Court Fleet Street London EC4A 3DU

## PROBATE/TRUST PRACTITIONER

Experienced probate/trust practitioner required full-time for probate and estate work. Salary of £10,000 per annum plus benefits and pension. Attractive salary for person of high calibre. Tel: (01) 935 8325.

## Legal Resources LOCUM SERVICE

• Considering a career change?  
• Looking for variety?  
• Semi-retired?  
BE FLEXIBLE TRY LOCUM WORK

London and regions. 1000s of opportunities. Tel: 01-583 0232. A Division of Robert Walters Limited.

## BANSTEAD SURREY

Assistant Solicitor required in well established, expanding practice in pleasant offices for conveyancing. Good salary and prospects for successful applicant.

Telephone or write to: S. P. Eales, COPELEY CLARK & BENNETT, 26 High Street, Banstead, Surrey. Tel: 07373-021311.

Continued on next page



# LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

## Legal Practice Directorate

### IF YOU WANT TO GET THINGS CHANGED IN THE LAW, JOIN US

Created in the recently announced reorganisation of The Law Society, the Legal Practice Directorate has three main themes:-

- the improvement of access to legal services, particularly through the use of solicitors;
- the achievement of proper levels of remuneration;
- the improvement of law and practice.

We are looking for high calibre staff with - above all - a commitment to improving both the quality and coverage of all legal services and the law and its procedures. We welcome applications from both solicitors and others as indicated below.

#### Practice Development Head of Team c.£25,000

This new senior post within the Directorate will lead a team of eight. The team's remit is the profitability of solicitors' practice and includes responsibility for solicitors' remuneration, competition with other professions and the methods and management of legal practice and practice marketing.

- The successful candidate:-
- need not be a solicitor, but must appreciate how a solicitor's office works;
  - will be capable of leading negotiations with Government on Legal Aid pay;
  - will not believe the legal profession can rely on statutory monopolies;
  - will be able to write persuasively and speak articulately;
  - will participate in team management of the Directorate, and thus have interests across the whole of its work;
  - will exercise considerable influence over the development of the Society's policies in these fields.

(For an informal discussion about this post, please telephone Andrew Lockley, Director, Legal Practice).

#### Law and Practice Improvement Two posts for Solicitors c.£18,000

Due to promotion and retirement, two vacancies exist for solicitors in the Law and Practice Improvement Team of six solicitors and supporting staff.

One post will work largely with the Society's Criminal Law Committee, which deals with a rapidly changing area of law and practice. The other post holder will work in the field of trusts, wills and related matters. Both will also have opportunities to deal with a wide range of developments in other changing areas of law, particularly employment law, and administrative law.

- The successful candidate:-
- must have experience of the relevant areas of practice, with a strong interest in improving practice and the way solicitors deliver their services;
  - are likely to have other interests in the law which they could contribute to the expertise of the team as a whole;
  - must be able to prepare reliable papers and to present the Society's proposals articulately;
  - must be able to communicate effectively with a wide range of people including practising solicitors, MPs and senior government officials, and the media.

(For an informal discussion about either of these posts,

please telephone Mal Cornwell-Kelly, Deputy Director, Legal Practice and Head of Law and Practice Improvement Team).

#### Legal Services Assistant c.£13,000

The task of the Legal Services Team is the improvement of access to legal services. The team's responsibilities include the profession's policies on legal aid and duty solicitor schemes, together with the development of solicitors' involvement in areas such as housing law, welfare rights and tribunal work. A long-term aim is the development of a legal services strategy involving private practice, law centres, advice centres and other agencies.

He or she:-

- will have relevant work experience;
- need not be a solicitor, but should have knowledge of one or more of the areas of law mentioned;
- will have an imaginative approach to legal services issues;
- will need to communicate effectively with the profession, MPs, senior government officials, the media, voluntary organisations and the public;
- will have some experience of writing for publication and preferably of organising conferences;
- must be able to work on their own initiative.

(For an informal discussion about this post, please telephone Gerald Newman, Head of Legal Services Team).

#### International Relations Assistant c.£11,500

The International Relations Team is looking for an assistant to deal with administrative and policy work and to help bring international aspects into the mainstream of legal practice. Responsibilities include the monitoring of professional developments in all parts of the world and in organising and communicating this information to solicitors, members of the public and the Society's staff. The postholder will also assist with the organisation of the Solicitors European Group and the Commonwealth Lawyers Association.

He or she:-

- will be imaginative, outgoing and interested in international matters;
- have good communication skills;
- be educated to 'A' level or higher.

Some knowledge of the law gained through study or in a lawyer's office would be an advantage, as would good conversational French and/or another European language.

(For an informal discussion please telephone Hamish Adamson, Director (International)).

#### FOR ALL POSTS:

Starting salary will be around the above figures depending on experience. Benefits include 23 days annual holiday, staff restaurant, pension and season ticket loan schemes.

To apply for any of these posts, write to Joyce Collinson, Personnel and Training Manager, The Law Society, 113 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL, to arrive by 13 April, telling us why you are the right person for the job.

We are an equal opportunities employer.



THE LAW SOCIETY



STEVENS & BOLTON  
solicitors

## ARE YOU

a Corporate Lawyer looking for a different challenge?  
Then read on.....

Over the last few years our young, expanding Commercial Department has handled a wide variety of work in the corporate sector including:

- \* Stock Exchange Official List and USM floatations
- \* Reconstructions
- \* Demergers
- \* Own-Share purchases
- \* Acquisitions and Mergers for public company and private company clients
- \* Insolvency, including hiving-down arrangements
- \* Management Buy-Outs
- \* Intellectual property agreements, including computer software
- \* Share Option Schemes

Our current team is committed to providing a high quality service, with equal emphasis on the intellectual input and a realistic, businesslike approach. An awareness of the taxation aspects of all transactions is a particularly important feature.

If you think you also have this approach, and are keen to combine this with the quality of life available outside London, why not talk it over with Roger Berner or Alasdair Benzie? Please write to 5 Castle Street, Farnham, Surrey GU9 7HT or telephone (0252) 725040.

## Company & Commercial and Corporate Tax Lawyers

Rowe & Maw are a well-established, broad based medium-sized practice in the City.

### Company & Commercial

We need two young solicitors to assist in our mainstream company and commercial work for a wide range of clients. The work is both varied and challenging and offers good opportunities to broaden and develop your expertise.

### Corporate Tax

There is a vacancy for an additional young solicitor to join our team of corporate tax specialists. If you would like to concentrate your skills in this area then we are keen to meet you.

We offer an excellent working environment and a salary and benefits package consistent with a City Practice.

If you are interested please write or telephone, in the first instance to: Graham Turner at Rowe & Maw, 20 Black Friars Lane, London, EC4V 6HD. Tel: 01-248 4282.

ROWE & MAW

## T. G. BAYNES & SONS

### Probate and Conveyancing Appointments

The Bexleyheath and Dartford Offices of this long established North West Kent firm are looking for qualified and unadmitted assistants prepared to accept challenging posts in each of their conveyancing and probate departments.

Both offices are within easy reach of the A2 Trunk Road and M25 Motorway and provide the opportunity of varied and stimulating legal practice close to London but without the burden of commuting.

One of the posts available will suit a qualified person in the first years of admission and will involve a broad range of unsupervised probate and trust work combined with commercial conveyancing.

Another of the available posts will suit an unadmitted Legal Executive with experience in probate and trust matters. The post will be one of responsibility although under ultimate supervision of a Partner.

Attractive salaries beyond those normally associated with provincial practice will be offered to the most suitably qualified applicants.

Please apply with full curriculum vitae to the firm's Staff Partner,

David Phillips,  
of Downe House,  
303 High Street,  
Orpington,  
Kent BR6 0NJ

## CONVEYANCING SOLICITOR

Central London Up to £20,000

Our client, a major UK manufacturing concern, has an opportunity at their London Headquarters for a Solicitor able to accept challenge, either recently qualified or with up to five years conveyancing experience since admission. The position involves responsibility for property interests across a broad range, including industrial, agricultural, commercial and residential properties. The job will entail some UK travel.

### LEGAL EXECUTIVE

Central London Up to £18,000

Within the same area of activity there is an opportunity for a Legal Executive to work as part of a professional team in conveyancing. Applicants must have passed the Part 1 and 2 examinations of the Institute of Legal Executives and have wide experience of conveyancing work at a responsible level.

Please write with CV to: Mr R. R. Fairbairn, Saatchi & Saatchi Recruitment, 80 Charlotte Street, London W1A 1AQ.

SAATCHI & SAATCHI RECRUITMENT

## CLARKE WILLMOTT & CLARKE SOLICITORS

This rapidly expanding practice has 33 partners, some 240 staff and is located in attractive offices in the West Country with regional and city offices in Bristol and Lincoln's Inn, Fields. Commercial and private clients are serviced by specialists and general practitioners. Young lawyers will benefit not only from the high quality of West Country life, but also from the opportunity to choose from a wide variety of career opportunities.

Vacancies currently available include:

- CHARD** This office, which has the fastest growth rate, seeks:
- (i) A young solicitor with at least 12 months' experience to undertake NON CONTENTIOUS work with an opportunity to specialise in property and tax matters;
  - (ii) An ARTICLED CLERK for an immediate vacancy;
  - (iii) An Experienced COST DRAFTSMAN for in-house costs department.
- LANGPORT** This busy office serves a mainly agricultural community. A vacancy arises for a young solicitor who would undertake either LITIGATION OR CONVEYANCING or who could gain experience in both fields before deciding on specialisation.
- SOMERTON** A general practice vacancy exists for an ARTICLED CLERK in September 1987.
- TAUNTON** The largest office in the practice seeks:
- (i) A City trained CORPORATE LAWYER who would have at least 2 years' experience to strengthen the rapidly expanding commercial client department;
  - (ii) A planning specialist who would assist in both preparation and presentation of PLANNING appeals and in advice to corporate developers;
  - (iii) A COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCER who would be prepared to undertake a little more general conveyancing.
- WELLINGTON** This busy and efficient branch urgently requires an assistant solicitor to undertake civil and criminal LITIGATION including Advocacy with an opportunity to extend experience in more general work.
- YEOVIL** This very large office wishes to recruit:
- (i) A recently qualified solicitor who wishes to specialise in TRUST work;
  - (ii) A CONVEYANCER (Solicitor or Legal Executive) to undertake a heavy domestic conveyancing workload;
  - (iii) A MATRIMONIAL lawyer who wishes to specialise almost exclusively.

Most of the posts are new. All are challenging and those appointed who respond to that challenge have excellent prospects.

All applications with detailed CV should in the first instance be addressed to Mr A. Pendlebury at 6 Hammet Street, Taunton, Somerset TA1 1RG.

## Sterling Homes Limited CONVEYANCER ADMITTED OR UNADMITTED CENTRAL LONDON

Applications are invited from Conveyancers, admitted or unadmitted in our Legal Department.

The person appointed will deal with a large volume of residential estate conveyancing work.

Applicants who are not solicitors must be Fellows of the Institute of Legal Executives or be working towards such a qualification.

Own office and secretary. A very competitive remuneration package (depending on age and experience) is available.

Written applications with C.V. to: Julian Bridger, Solicitor, Sterling Homes Limited, Allied House, 26 Manchester Square, London W1M 6EU. Tel: 01-486 6080 ext. 282.

## WINCKWORTH & PEMBERTON

### PROPERTY LAWYERS

Due to expansion our Commercial Property department, which serves the needs of major companies and institutions, has a requirement for an experienced property lawyer.

A vacancy has also arisen in the firm's Private Client department for an experienced agricultural property solicitor, preferably with at least two years post-qualification experience of all aspects of both tenanted and in-hand agricultural land.

Applicants for both departments must be able to show a sound grasp of the practical and fiscal implications of property transactions, and the ability to respond well to commercial pressure.

Competitive remuneration will be offered to successful applicants.

Please apply to

T. F. Vesey FCA, Partnership Secretary,  
Winckworth & Pemberton,  
22 Greencoat Place, Westminster,  
London, SW1P 1DY.

## YOUNG, RAPIDLY EXPANDING PRACTICE

handling high-quality commercial work and located in a pleasant working environment in Manchester, requires competent ambitious staff to further develop and contribute to a successful and fast-growing organisation:

### COMPANY/COMMERCIAL SOLICITOR

to handle all aspects of company and commercial work including takeovers, joint ventures, investment agreements and taxation

### GENERAL PRACTICE SOLICITOR

to deal with a wide range of general legal matters including conveyancing, litigation and matrimonial work

### AN ARTICLED CLERK

also required and an immediate transfer would be considered for a competent, able trainee.

The practice offers excellent prospects and interesting varied work to dedicated and ambitious applicants.

Please write in the first instance with full C.V. to Mr. S.A. Mason.

MARSONS

MARSONS TRAFFORD HOUSE, 30 TALBOT ROAD, OLD TRAFFORD MANCHESTER M16 0FF

## COCKFOSTERS, HERTS (NORTH LONDON)

An excellent opportunity awaits young, ambitious Solicitor at our Cockfosters Office. Ability to cope with full work load; and emphasis on non-contentious work, with experience in company and commercial work.

Please telephone Mrs Pearce on 01 441 1556.

## BLATCHFORDS

SOLICITORS

### PERSONAL INJURY SPECIALIST

Required for Central London firm to handle large volume of plaintiff personal injury litigation. The right applicant will be of above average ability, capable of working under pressure and will have had several years' experience of personal injury litigation. Very attractive package. Excellent prospects.

Send full C.V. to 21 Southampton Place, London, WC1A 2BP. Reference GJR.

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**LOCUMS**  
URGENTLY NEEDED IN ALL AREAS  
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SOLICITORS & LEGAL EXECUTIVES FOR LITIGATION & CONVEYANCING. EXCELLENT RATES NEGOTIABLE WITH ACCREDITED FIRMS. WHEN NECESSARY LONG TERM & SHORT TERM ASSIGNMENTS AVAILABLE. IMMEDIATELY  
ASA LAW LOCUM SERVICE, 31/37 CURSTON STREET, (OFF CHANCERY LANE), LONDON EC4A 3LT



# LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

## PAYNE HICKS BEACH

### COMMERCIAL LITIGATION SOLICITORS

We are seeking to recruit lawyers for a wide range of Commercial and General Litigation with a minimum of one year's post admission experience in this field. The successful applicants will have a thorough knowledge of High Court procedures and be capable of dealing with a wide variety of work to the highest standards.

We invite applications in writing enclosing full Curriculum Vitae to Mr. S. Ralph.

### COMPANY/COMMERCIAL SOLICITORS

We have vacancies for two solicitors in our Company/Commercial Department.

The first position is for a junior Solicitor qualified for up to one year or about to be qualified. The Solicitor would be engaged on many matters having an international element. A good knowledge of French or German would be an advantage.

The second position is for a more experienced Solicitor qualified between one and three years to act for both private and public companies on all major aspects of corporate and securities work and commercial matters.

We invite applications in writing enclosing a full Curriculum Vitae and details of experience to Mr. G.W. Green

PAYNE HICKS BEACH  
10 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London WC2A 3QG

## MONEY NO OBJECT! Dawbarns

### SOLICITORS

We want a keen and imaginative solicitor and/or article clerk to concentrate on litigation (especially personal injuries) and commercial work.

We are a fast growing firm which combines specialist expertise with traditional country values. We are also fun to work with.

Drift away from the South East. Come and take a look at us.

Contact Richard Barr,  
Dawbarns,  
Listergate House,  
80 Chapel Street, Kings Lynn,  
Norfolk PE30 1RD.  
Telephone (0553) 764373

## BARRISTER

A criminal practitioner of at least 6 years call is sought to join a young and busy set of Common Law Chambers.

Application in strictest confidence to John Bouney, 6th Floor, Sunlight House, Quay Street, Manchester M3 3LE. Telephone 061 8330489.

## COMPANY COMMERCIAL EC1

This leading City firm is currently seeking to recruit a number of top quality lawyers seeking to further their careers in an expanding and highly successful company commercial department. Applications are sought from high calibre Article Clerks who qualify in September and Solicitors with up to 3 years post admission experience. Excellent remuneration and career prospects.

## COMMERCIAL PROPERTY CITY

We are currently recruiting on behalf of a number of practices in Central London seeking to strengthen expanding commercial property departments with ambitious young lawyers. Ideally candidates will have gained good property experience either in London or with a leading provincial firm, and will be given responsibility for a demanding caseload and offered excellent career prospects.

For details of these and many other positions, please contact Judith Farmer or John Cullen.

## COMMERCIAL SOLICITOR

According to age and exp.

Our client, the holding Company of a leading multi-national Group, is recruiting a recently qualified solicitor to join its small team of lawyers. This is an exciting opportunity for someone who wants to work on a wide range of legal problems with an international dimension. Prospects are excellent and the salary is competitive.

## CORPORATE FINANCE

From £22,000 + Bens

We are actively recruiting on behalf of leading City merchant banks and stockbrokers seeking high calibre lawyers to join their expanding corporate finance teams.

Applicants aged 26-32 will have gained good post qualification experience with a leading City firm of solicitors and demonstrate commercial awareness and excellent inter-personal skills.

## BADENOCH & CLARK

THE LEGAL AND FINANCIAL RECRUITMENT SPECIALISTS  
16-18 NEW STREET, BLACKBURN, LONDON EC4.  
TELEPHONE 01-583 0073 OR 01-587 0208 (EVENINGS & WEEKENDS)

## SURREY

Solicitor with up to two years' experience since admission required primarily for Conveyancing for Haslemere Office of four centre firm. Experience in Litigation in Articles an advantage.

Please write with CV to

Mr. P.R. Jones, Burley & Geach, 8 Swan Street  
Petersfield, Hampshire, GU32 3AE

or telephone him for any further information  
on (0730) 62401 (daytime)  
or (0730) 62254 (evenings)

## FITZHUGH EGGAR & PORT BRIGHTON CONVEYANCING

Due to an increase in the volume of domestic and commercial conveyancing being undertaken, we are anxious to appoint another Solicitor to work in our Conveyancing Department. Ideally, we are looking for a Solicitor, recently qualified or about to qualify, with ability, enthusiasm and ambition. However, more experienced applicants should not be dissuaded from applying. We envisage paying up to £16,000 per annum to the right person.

Please write, with full CV to Colin Deacon,

3, PAVILLION PARADE  
BRIGHTON, BN2 1RY

## Young Property Lawyer

We are a medium-sized firm, whose clients include a wide range of foreign and UK companies engaged in shipping, insurance and a variety of other commercial activities. Our Conveyancing Department acts for these and companies engaged specifically in the financing and development of commercial and residential property. As a result of expansion we need another solicitor for our small and lively team in the City.

Applicants should be newly qualified or have been qualified for up to 3 years with experience of conveyancing acquired preferably in a substantial practice.

If you are enthusiastic, ambitious, able to retain your sense of humour, and concerned about the atmosphere in which you work contact our consultant, Mrs. Indira Brown, 6 Westminster Palace Gardens, Artillery Row, London SW1P 1RL. Telephone 01-222 5555 or after hours 01-480 6666 between 8.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m.

## CLYDE & Co

## Pensions Lawyer

Linklaters & Paines, a major firm of City Solicitors, are looking for a young lawyer to join their team advising clients on all aspects of company pension schemes. The work is varied, creative and challenging and has an increasingly international outlook.

The job needs someone with good powers of analysis, commercial common sense, toughness and the ability to get on with others. Experience of pensions work would be useful, but is not at all essential.

Pay and conditions will be very competitive. Prospects are highly attractive for those who show themselves to be "high fliers".

If you would like to discuss the job further then please contact Tony Thurnham, Partner in the Pensions Fund Department. Alternatively you can apply by sending a full CV to:

Mrs Alizoun Dickinson,  
Linklaters & Paines,  
Barrington House,  
59-67 Gresham Street,  
London EC2V 7JA.

LINKLATERS & PAINES

## Corporate Lawyers

Highly regarded for the quality of its work and the strength of its client list, Timmuss, Sainer & Webb, with its expanding practice, offers considerable opportunities to lawyers who want to work in a stimulating, yet friendly, atmosphere.

In addition to the four main departments: Company, Property, Litigation and Private Client, the firm has four units specialising in Employment, Planning, Taxation and Commercial work.

To handle mergers, acquisitions and other corporate finance work we are looking for solicitors, preferably with two years or more post-qualification experience in these areas of work, to join our Company Department.

Competitive salaries and a comprehensive benefits package, as well as realistic partnership prospects, are offered.

Applications to Dick Russell, Head of the Company Department

Timmuss, Sainer & Webb

2 Sergeants' Inn, London EC4Y 1LZ  
Telephone: 01-353 5242

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Applications are invited for the above post from barristers, solicitors and persons qualified in accordance with the Justices' Clerk's (Qualifications of Assistants) Rules 1979. Salary will be according to ability and qualification.

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The appointment is superannuable and subject to J.N.C. Conditions of Service as locally supplemented. A scheme provides allowances for removal, re-settlement and lodging in appropriate cases.

Applications starting age, qualifications and experience should be sent to me by Friday the 3rd of April 1987 with the names and addresses of two referees and the envelope should be marked 'Private and Confidential (SW)'.

R.L. STENT

Solicitor and Justices' Clerk

The Court House

Bolton Road

Haywards Heath

West Sussex

RH16 1BZ

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Tel: 01 485 8626 Mr Weston.

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We now have a vacancy in the field of shipping law and require a young person with some experience of Charter Party disputes to assist us in giving our shipowner members the high class service they now require and expect from us.

It is likely that the successful applicant will have practised as a barrister or solicitor in this field for two or three years. The preferred age will therefore be plus or minus 25.

We are a friendly office, with a staff of 80 working in teams though individuality is encouraged.

Please apply, by handwritten letter, with a CV to:

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New City Court,  
20 St. Thomas Street,  
London SE1 9RR

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# LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

## HEAD OF INFORMATION SERVICES

We are one of the largest firms of City solicitors, with 71 partners and a staff of over 750. Our central information services have the essential task of collecting and disseminating, for the benefit of our own lawyers and our clients, the legal and other material which is vital to our function.

These services are already well established but the continuing expansion of the firm, the rapid development of the law and the speed of change in information technology require us to re-assess our approach and develop new systems for the future.

We are now making a new appointment to take charge of all these services. The job requires a qualified lawyer with

practical experience, especially in the commercial field and very probably in a large law firm.

The work will involve a keen awareness of the needs of our lawyers and therefore extensive liaison with them, as well as with the rest of our technical support team.

This new position is senior and important; its scope depends considerably on the energy and initiative of the person appointed.

The salary and benefits will be attractive, and full administrative and secretarial support will be given.

If you are interested in this appointment, please send a full curriculum vitae quoting Ref: PMJ1 to:

Peter Morley-Jacob  
Slaughter and May, 35 Basinghall Street, London EC2V 5DB

SLAUGHTER AND MAY

**COMPANY/COMMERCIAL & NEG**  
A City firm with a particular strength in Shipping, requires a talented young solicitor, of up to three years PQE, to join its small expanding Company Department to undertake a varied and challenging range of work on behalf of its internationally based clients. It is highly likely that the successful candidate would soon be invited to work in one of the practice's offices in the Far East.

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Our client, a substantial City practice, much proud to recruit dynamic, first-class solicitors with the ability to enhance the firm's reputation and to attract new business. However, they recognise that such people are scarce, and accordingly they are committed to paying above the odds to attract suitable applicants. The workload in the Commercial Property Department, is undoubtedly of a very high quality, and the firm has a lively and congenial atmosphere. In addition to experience in heavy-weight Commercial Law matters, applicants should have expertise in the negotiation of financing and be able to work well under pressure.

**TRUSTS/PROBATE TO £24K**  
A solicitor of at least two years PQE is sought by a large City practice to join its Private Client Department. Most of the work consists of acting for current Commercial clients of the practice and includes inheritance tax advice, pension life insurance advice to beneficiaries on the death of a testator, and the drafting of wills, trusts, and other documents. The successful candidate will be expected to have a good knowledge of the law of trusts and estates, and to be able to work well under pressure.

**CONVEYANCING TO £18K**  
A small medium sized, friendly practice based in the City requires a Residential Conveyancing solicitor of around one year's PQE. The workload would consist of high value matters acting for the firm's substantial Commercial clients.

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Enterprise Oil seeks a Commercial Lawyer to join a small legal team where commercial awareness, initiative and enthusiasm are essential attributes. Reporting to the Head of Legal Affairs, you will enjoy a wide range of responsibilities covering the whole spectrum of the company's activities, including joint ventures, commercial contracts, acquisitions and disposals. Professionally qualified, you have at least 3 years' relevant post-qualification experience gained in industry or private practice.

An attractive competitive salary and a comprehensive range of benefits, including a company car, is available.

In complete confidence, please ring or write to John Diack, Simpson Crowden Consultants Limited, Specialists in Executive Search & Selection, 97-99 Park Street, London W1Y 3HA. Telephone: 01-629 5909.

Simpson Crowden  
CONSULTANTS

## Bradfield Howson & Chalkley Solicitors MAIDSTONE

We have a vacancy for an Assistant Solicitor to undertake a substantial quantity of domestic conveyancing.

Our preference would be for a Candidate who has been qualified for two years or more but newly qualified Applicants should not be deterred from applying. We are a progressive Country Practice and employ modern office technology. There would be plenty of scope for the successful Applicant to undertake Commercial Conveyancing and/or Probate and Trust work if they required it. A salary package worth up to £15,000 per annum would be offered and long term prospects are excellent.

Applications with full C.V. marked "Private and Confidential" should be sent to us at:

**BH & C** Invicta House, Pudding Lane, Maidstone, Kent ME14 1PU Telephone: Maidstone (0622) 57455  
Further details can be obtained by telephone.

## Profile Management Search

### COMPANY COMMERCIAL PARTNER NORTH WEST

A unique position offering limitless opportunities for an ambitious company commercial lawyer to work in tandem with an entrepreneur senior partner in a specialist commercial practice acting for a select portfolio of prestigious clients.

This appointment will be both intellectually stimulating and commercially challenging, and requires a combination of business acumen, technical proficiency, flair, and imagination. The successful applicant will be at least three years qualified and may well be at present employed in a large City practice and seeking independence in a dynamic and rewarding environment.

The position is located in the North West and provides immediate partnership prospects. Remuneration is negotiable and unlikely to be a limiting factor. Please apply with comprehensive curriculum vitae and current salary to:-

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### LITIGATION SOLICITOR

Salary C. £15,000 pa

**JOHN PUGH & CO**

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### LONDON WC1 COMPANY/COMMERCIAL

Bloomsbury firm seeks a young and able solicitor with corporate experience.

The post will also involve some conveyancing work. Must have been qualified for at least 2 years. Excellent prospects. Salary negotiable.

Apply with CV to:  
Mr R. Hollinshead,  
Ellis Pairs &  
Young Jackson,  
104 Great Russell Street,  
London WC1B 3RL.

### SITTINGBOURNE KENT

Assistant Solicitor, newly qualified considered, required for country practice.

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Please apply with C.V. to:  
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We require a young Legal assistant primarily to help our Corporate Lawyer and our Company Secretary with Contract preparation, review and negotiation. An opportunity to become involved in other legal work will arise.

The successful applicant will have a Law Degree and may have a professional qualification and/or commercial experience. He or she will be aged in the early twenties and will have a common-sense approach, a wish to learn our business and to work hard.

Please send a CV to:  
The Corporate Lawyer,  
Amstrad Plc,  
Brentwood House,  
169 Kings Road,  
BRENTWOOD, Essex  
CM14 4BF

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Write to:  
Mr MP Miller,  
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32 Duke Street, Kingston,  
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## Barrister or Solicitor

required to handle review of new legislation, law reform, EEC law, and general legal advice to members of a large and well-known trade association in Central London. Previous experience in these areas not essential. Salary range £15 - £20,000 pa + mortgage subsidy.

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Denton Hall Burgin & Warrens are a resourceful and highly motivated firm with a broadly based commercial practice and offices in London, Hong Kong, Singapore and Los Angeles with over fifty partners worldwide.

The Property Department have a number of opportunities for young solicitors who wish to gain the widest experience in property transactions, to include commercial leases, acquisitions, and property funding.

Applicants will be either qualifying shortly or qualified for up to 3 years and should have a good grasp of basic conveyancing principles and the ambition to develop expertise in other related areas with an expanding London firm.

We offer excellent remuneration and prospects in a progressive and friendly working environment.

Please apply with full c.v. to Gillian Tamsett,  
Personnel Manager,  
Denning House, 90 Chancery Lane,  
London WC2A 1EU.

## Denton Hall Burgin & Warrens

### London & Edinburgh Trust PLC GROUP LEGAL ADVISER

London & Edinburgh Trust PLC is one of the most active property development companies in the United Kingdom. It also has a fast growing financial services division.

It is now about to appoint a Group Legal Adviser to co-ordinate all legal matters relating to the Group. The Group Legal Adviser will report directly to the Chairman of the Board and will liaise regularly with the Group's external solicitors.

The successful candidate is likely to be aged between 27-35 years with experience of legal aspects of property development and corporate finance work.

A substantial salary and an attractive benefits package will be offered to the right candidate. Applications, together with a curriculum vitae and quoting reference LET, should be forwarded to:

Robert Staveley  
Norton, Rose, Butterell & Roche  
Kempson House  
Camomile Street,  
London EC3A 7AN

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LONDON

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Our City Office opens in April with plenty of fascinating opportunities for us all.

If you are interested in hearing more, please get in touch with John Davis or Richard Smeaton.

**OSBORNE CLARKE**  
30 Queen Charlotte Street  
BRISTOL  
BS9 7TO

0272-230220

### BIRMINGHAM PERSONAL INJURY LITIGATION

Excellent opportunity for Legal Executive/Solicitor to specialise in Trade Union related Personal Injury and Employment Cases. Large firm require such a person to join a young busy office under the supervision of a senior fee earner. Some previous experience required together with interest in Trade Union work. Salary depending on age and experience.

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Ambitious medium sized EC4 firm seeks like-minded young solicitor, minimum 3 years qualified and seeking partnership.

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Major EC2 practice needs lawyer with at least 1 year's experience.

**CORPORATE FINANCE** to c.£24,000  
Leading Central London practice requires young solicitor, ideally 1-4 years admitted for public company work.

**INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY** to c. £20,000  
Firm firm specialising in this field seeks solicitor, preferably newly to 2 years admitted with science qualification.

**COMMERCIAL PROPERTY** to c.£19,000  
Newly to 2 years admitted solicitor required by prestigious WC2 firm.

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01-583 0635 or 01-541 3897 (after office hours)

**ASSISTANT SOLICITOR** East London, independent background, recent UK admission, strong conveyancing, matrimonial and crime to 115,000. Wills Consultants. 0938 25183.  
**FINANCIAL LAW** or conveyancing solicitor from £7,500 pa. 100,000+ partners & Partners. 01-606 5071.  
**ADMITTED 1984/87** career up to 100,000. Wills Consultants. 0938 25183.  
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## Law Report March 24 1987

## Council right to take baby into care on day of birth

In re P (a Minor) (Wardship)  
Before Lord Justice Dillon,  
Lord Justice Stephen Brown and  
Lord Justice Nicholls  
[Judgment March 23]

In the case of a household having an appalling history of sexual abuse of children, a local authority acted correctly in removing a baby from his parents on the day of his birth and a judge was plainly wrong in refusing to make an order for the baby to remain in the care and control of the local authority for long term fostering with a view to adoption.

The Court of Appeal so held in allowing an appeal by Leeds City Council from a decision of Judge Gill sitting as a High Court judge in Leeds whereby he ordered, *inter alia*, that the child be made a ward of court and should remain in the interim care and control of the local authority but with a view to his being returned to his mother on a trial basis.

Mr Mark Tennant for the local authority; Mr John D. Topham for the parents; Miss Anna Paffley for the guardian *ad litem*.

LORD JUSTICE STEPHEN BROWN said that the local authority sought an order that the child should remain a ward of court, that he should be under the care and control of the local

authority until attaining his majority or until further order, that the parents be refused access to him and that he be placed for long term fostering with a view to adoption.

The facts were horrifying: the baby's family had experience of serious sexual abuse of the children of the household. In December 1984 the two little girls - then aged 2½ and 3½ - were found to have gonorrhoea. They were now with foster parents. The two boys were found to have been involved in sexual misbehaviour with girls when they were 10 and 6.

The local authority on hearing of the mother's pregnancy had considered the position and decided to remove the baby from his mother on the day of his birth and place him under a plan of safety order. Since he had lived with foster parents.

Judge Gill had before him extensive evidence. All the professional witnesses were of the view that if the baby was returned to his parents to a household where sexual abuse had not been cleared up, he would be at risk.

The judge had refused to give the local authority the serious remedy that their application involved. In the course of giving judgment he said: "The chilling remedy asked for by the plaintiff invites attention to the fearful

possibilities that one could possibly be doing one of the worst imaginable things in taking a child from its parents for no proper reason."

But there was no doubt that the judge had not faced the position as it in fact was. His conclusion was inadequate and did not resolve the issues before him: in so far as he did exercise his discretion, it was plainly wrong. On the evidence before him the order sought by the local authority was the only appropriate order that could and should be made.

The case was a tragic one. The risk to the baby was appalling. The local authority had made a realistic assessment of the situation and had acted both promptly and properly. In difficult cases such as this it was important to remember that the court was not trying the parents but assessing the needs of the child for his own protection. The judge had failed to carry the case before him to its logical conclusion.

The appeal should be allowed and the local authority given the order that it sought.

LORD JUSTICE NICHOLLS agreed and Lord Justice Dillon delivered a concurring judgment.

Solicitors: John Delaney & Co. Leeds; Mr. Moore & Co. Leeds; Official Solicitor.

## Detention law is mandatory

Regina v Slough Justices, Ex parte Stirling  
Before Lord Justice Russell and Mr Justice Kennedy  
[Judgment March 23]

Section 43(5)(b) of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 which provided for applications of further warrants of detention after the expiry of a 36-hour detention pursuant to section 42 of the 1984 Act was not limited to a situation in which the period of detention expired and the magistrates were not sitting at all.

The section also gave justices a discretion during the course of sittings whether to hear such an application as soon as it was made or to wait, provided they did so for no longer than six hours.

The requirements of section 43(7) of the 1984 Act were mandatory. That section provided that a court "shall dismiss the application" for a warrant of further detention made after the expiry of 36 hours after the relevant time in circumstances in which it appeared to the magistrates that it would have been reasonable for the police to make it before the expiry of the period.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in allowing the application of Steven Michael Stirling for judicial review of the decision of Slough Justices on May 30, 1986 to authorize a further period of detention.

Mr Howard Godfrey for the applicant; Mr Rhodri Price Lewis for the prosecution; the justices did not appear and were not represented.

LORD JUSTICE RUSSELL said at 12.45 pm on March 23, 1986, the clerk to the Slough Justices asked the court to hear an application for a warrant for further detention. He advised them it was not practicable to hear the application at that time and the case was adjourned until 2.45 pm.

It was common ground that the 36-hour period of detention expired at 12.53 pm; eight minutes after the information was drafted.

Section 43(1) of the 1984 Act established that application was made when a police constable gave evidence before the court. Mr Godfrey's argument on behalf of the applicant that section 43(3) was limited to a situation when the magistrates were not sitting at all.

However, the kernel of the instant case concerned section 43(7). It could not be said in the circumstances that it was unreasonable for the police to draft an information prior to 12.45 pm.

The requirements of the Act were strict and in failing to bring the case on during the morning the 36-hour period expired and the case did not satisfy the requirements of section 43(7).

Solicitors: Gepp & Sons, Chesham; Crown Prosecution Service, Slough.

## Vacation business

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the sittings were necessary for the purpose of hearing appeals and applications during the vacation.

Details of the number of courts sitting in August and September would be published each year, normally before Easter, and were as follows for 1987: August 3-7, one three-judge court and one two-judge court; August 10-14, one two-judge court; September 14-30, one three-judge court and three two-judge courts.

Exercise his powers under Order 64, rule 2(1) of the Rules of the Supreme Court, and with the concurrence of the Lord Chancellor, Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, directed on March 23 that the Court of Appeal (Civil Division) should sit during August and September in 1987 and during those months the future years until further notice.

Practice Direction (Court of Appeal (Civil Division) sittings during long vacation)

Exercise his powers under Order 64, rule 2(1) of the Rules of the Supreme Court, and with the concurrence of the Lord Chancellor, Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, directed on March 23 that the Court of Appeal (Civil Division) should sit during August and September in 1987 and during those months the future years until further notice.

It would be helpful if it could be made clear in counsel's estimates whether or not they had allowed any time for judgment to be given. Counsel should be experienced enough to know whether the case was one in which the court was likely

to give an unreserved judgment and it should be clear in their estimates whether or not they had allowed for that.

His Lordship reminded counsel that that was as exercise which should be carried out in concert. Counsel for respondents could not absolve themselves from all responsibility for it. He hoped it would be borne in mind by all members of the Bar that it was their joint responsibility to ensure that the list functioned properly.

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## Taking to the great indoors

With cricket's traditional breeding grounds afflicted by the twin blights of economics and educationists who do not believe in competitive sport, the great game is having trouble nourishing its grass-roots. But where soccer has turned its back on synthetic surfaces, cricket has moved, not only to artificial pitches, but taken itself indoors with such success that some 20,000, often new recruits, are getting their first taste of bat and ball.

Traditionalists, of whom I am one, have complained that the new form of eight-side contests is hardly cricket but its popularity cannot be denied, nor can the knock-on effect for the outdoor game, judging by results from the Red Bull centre in Sheffield, one of the first to open in this country.

Jim Cameron, the Australian who brought the game here, has 114 teams playing in organized leagues at his centre and he is the captain of the city's team who, after overwhelming Warrington on Sunday night, are virtually certain to be in the finals of the Foster's National League.

Television coverage of the event, in Manchester on April 12, is certain to bring more converts and the administrator for the competition, Nick Priestall, expects at least eight more teams to be added next year to the 17 who have taken part this winter.

"Support has been astonishing," he says. "Quite apart from the teams taking part, there are large numbers of supporters watching the regional games and a lot of these are going on to have a go for themselves."

"We estimate that there were about 15,000 playing when we first started and over the country as a whole we reckon that that number has increased by about a third. More venues are opening and organizing teams and it may well be that within a couple of years there will be 40 or more teams in the league."

The lure of the game is that anyone can play and draw a lot of satisfaction from his or her efforts. Four pairs bat for four overs each, regardless of how often they are out, and each player bowls two overs. The fall of a wicket costs four of the

basics and then looking for a club to play within the local leagues which, in turn, are using the centre as a recruiting ground for new players".

Having dragged my ageing, overweight body through one of the 90-minute games, I can testify to its benefits and it must be said it is a game of genuine appeal to those of more orthodox persuasions and hugely enjoyable.

John Hampshire, the former Yorkshire, Derbyshire and England player, is also convinced that it enhances outdoor players. "The fielding skills, the ability to place the ball and bowl with accuracy are all important and essential ingredients of both games," he says. "While the format may be different in eight-a-side, all genuine cricketers are better for sharpening their reactions".

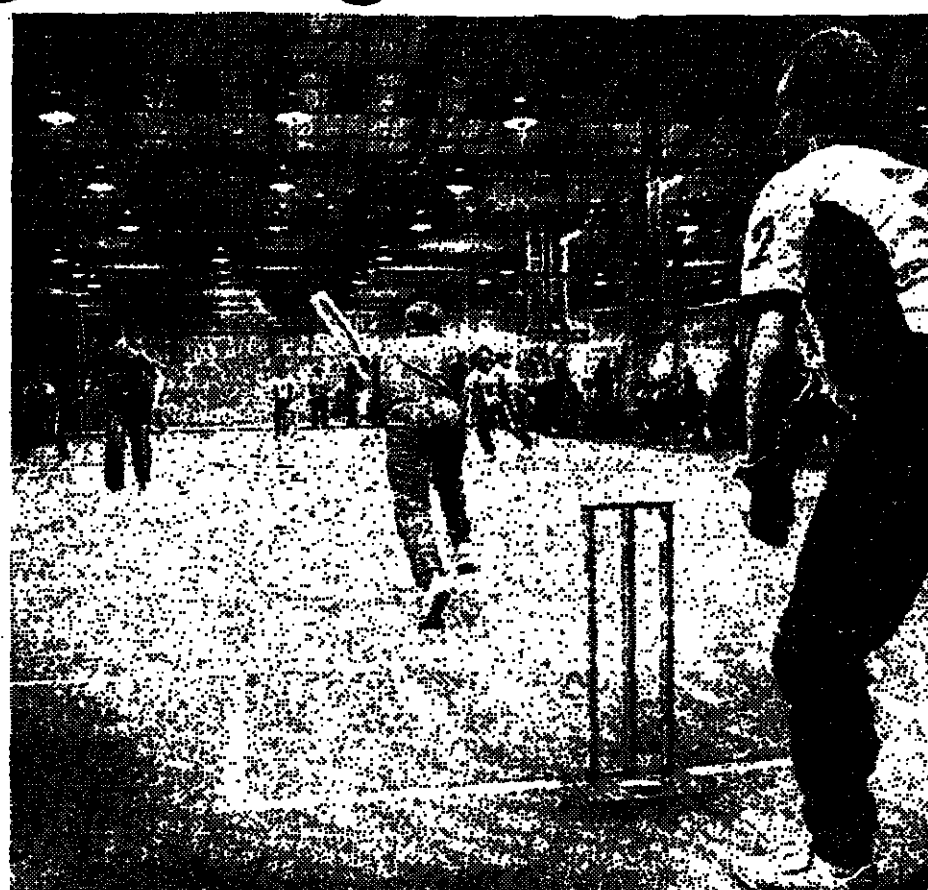
The razor-keen fielding of the Sheffield team gave them a comfortable win over Warrington and none was better than

Mark Elliott, the wicketkeeper. Warrington managed only 58, owing to regular run-outs, and Sheffield passed their total in the tenth over, going on to add one of the bonus points available for each 25 runs in excess of the opponents' total.

In the Midlands zone Peterborough or Walsall should qualify with either Hounslow or Ipswich from the south. The fourth place in the semi-finals will go to the winners of a round-robin competition among the second-placed sides at Leicester - for whom England's Philip DeFreitas plays this weekend - on April 5.

It would appear that Foster's have reached the parts of cricket other means could not reach and tapped a rich new seam of cricket aficionados. Ultimately the game can only benefit, so more power to their elbow.

Martin Searby



Where rain never stops play: the Red Bull Centre at Sheffield (Photograph: Andrew Varley)

run which are scored by a combination of hitting the special lightweight ball into the netting and trying to run 10 yards.

"In Sydney, which has a population of some three million, there are 30 centres and they are all packed solid", Cameron says. "It took time to get started here because traditions die hard but now it is beginning to take off and the Foster's League has given all the centres a tremendous fillip."

"We have mixed teams, kids' teams, pub teams, works teams, you name it, all getting a huge amount of satisfaction out of it because the skill factor doesn't really matter. With so many people looking for a more exciting way of keeping fit than jogging, even families are getting together and forming teams to play neighbours in genuine friendships."

"There is a knock-on effect for the real game as well, with players getting a grounding in

the basics and then looking for a club to play within the local leagues which, in turn, are using the centre as a recruiting ground for new players".

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## Coaching lessons for township children

By Ivo Teimant

The South African Cricket Union said yesterday that it will have raised R1 million (£273,972) by the end of May to fund their development of cricket among blacks. It will enable them to set up coaching sessions in 18 townships in the next year.

Twenty leading companies, including South African Breweries, Nissan, Rank Xerox, Southern Life Insurance and BP South Africa, are contributing to the target set by Dr Ali Bacher, managing director of the SACU. He hopes to raise R10 million over the next decade. "It will all fund the development of the game in the underprivileged areas and particularly in the black community," Dr Bacher said.

"In 10 years' time many blacks will be playing cricket at the highest level in South Africa. The game will play a meaningful role in race relations," he said. The coach-

ing sessions will be for 8 to 11-year-olds. Last Saturday eight cricket nets were opened in Alexandra, a Johannesburg township.

"The key to its success is going to be the accomplishment of teaching black schoolteachers how to coach cricket, especially as the majority will be women. Last Saturday the SACU instructed 150 black teachers from Soweto and Alexandra in the skills of cricket," Dr Bacher said.

● PERTH (Reuters) - Mike Vellea, the opening batsman, scored 262 as Western Australia ground their way to 648 for nine in reply to Victoria's first innings total of 404 for eight declared at the close of the fourth day of the five-day Sheffield Shield final.

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## Five women face ban for coaching in SA

By Cathy Harris

The Women's Cricket Association said at the centre of a new row over revelations that five of their members played and coached cricket while on holiday in South Africa in the new year.

One of the key issues facing the executive committee when they meet on April 12 is whether or not to implement their controversial policy and ban the five or to believe their denials despite several South African players confirming their participation.

The five concerned are Angela Bainbridge, Megan Lear and Jill Sallet (Kent), Julie Abbott (East Anglia) and Avril Stirling (Middlesex). Banning Stirling, who is England's opening bowler, from playing against Australia this summer would be a big blow to the national side.

"I am prepared to take them on their word", the WCA

chairman, Cathy Mowat, said. "But if it is proved that they did play then the executive would have to look at the matter very seriously. Everyone is aware of our policy."

The WCA take a strong line on the South African issue. Players wishing to represent England must sign a declaration saying that they will not play or coach in South Africa. A new bye-law states that any individual or team wishing to play, coach or promote cricket outside the United Kingdom must obtain approval from the executive three months in advance.

Such limitations imposed on the membership are seen by many to be a severe restriction on individual freedom. Edward Grayson, a well-known author and expert on sport and the law, believes the WCA's actions to be "an outrageous interference with personal liberty".

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